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U.S. and Russian Spaceships Lift Off Flawlessly Into Orbit

Link-Up Tomorrow For Apollo, Soyuz

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 15 (AP)—U.S. and Soviet spaceships rocketed into orbit today and sped toward a rendezvous Thursday.

The Apollo, following the Soyuz launch by 7 1/2 hours, leaped away from Cape Canaveral at 1850 GMT. Ten minutes later, it was in a successful orbit more than 100 miles high.

As the Apollo rocket rose toward orbit, the television audience for the first time was able to view astronauts during a launch phase. A camera mounted inside the cabin showed the spacecraft rising in their couches, pushing switches and reading their instrument panel during the 10 minutes of powered flight.

"The liftoff was smooth as silk," said one of the astronauts. "You're right on the money." Houston control told the astronauts.

"We're on the way," an astronaut replied. Two and a half hours later, the astronauts unlatched their spacecraft from the spent booster. They spun the craft around and linked with a docking module housed in the rocket hull.

The astronauts then backed out, carrying on the nose of their spacecraft the black metal tunnel that will link the two craft and permit the spacecraft to move from one to the other.

The docking module was designed to let Apollo and Soyuz connect since the hatches are different and they cannot dock directly with each other.

Minutes before blasting aloft, the U.S. flight commander passed this message to Soyuz: "Get ready for us, we'll be up there shortly."

The Soviet cosmonauts were told of the successful Apollo launch and were quoted as saying, "We heartily congratulate [the astronauts], but the main event of the Soyuz-Apollo flight is still ahead of us."

Apollo entered orbit as Soyuz was 4,140 miles ahead, over Belgrade.

The more sophisticated Apollo is to conduct all the tricky maneuvers to gradually close the gap and bring the two ships to a link-up 140 miles above West Germany at 1615 GMT Thursday.

Several hundred thousand persons in the Cape Canaveral area looked on as the astronauts, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton rode a thundering Saturn rocket toward an orbital plateau that will serve as a springboard for the meeting of the spacecrafts.

The cosmonauts, Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, began history's first international manned space flight by vaulting flawlessly into orbit earlier from the Baikonur cosmodrome, on the edge of a central Russian desert.

"Everything is normal. Everything is perfect. We are in good health," Col. Leonov reported after they had completed their first circuit of the globe and checked their spaceship systems.

Liftoff from the base, 1,400 miles southeast of Moscow, was

Artist Leonov To Set Up His Easel in Space

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 15 (AP)—Col. Alexei Leonov, the Russian commander for the U.S.-Soviet space flight, is an accomplished artist who plans to record his impressions while orbiting the earth.

"I have everything necessary for it," Col. Leonov said in a recent interview. "I have paper, I have a ball-point pen and color pencils. Although I will have just a little free time for it, I'm going to make sketches and paint some things during the flight."

"I will definitely do a caricature of my good friend Tom," he said, referring to Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, the U.S. commander. "He will be very beautiful."

Col. Leonov made history in 1965 when he became the first man to walk in space. "When I was in space that time, I did about 10 pictures," he said.

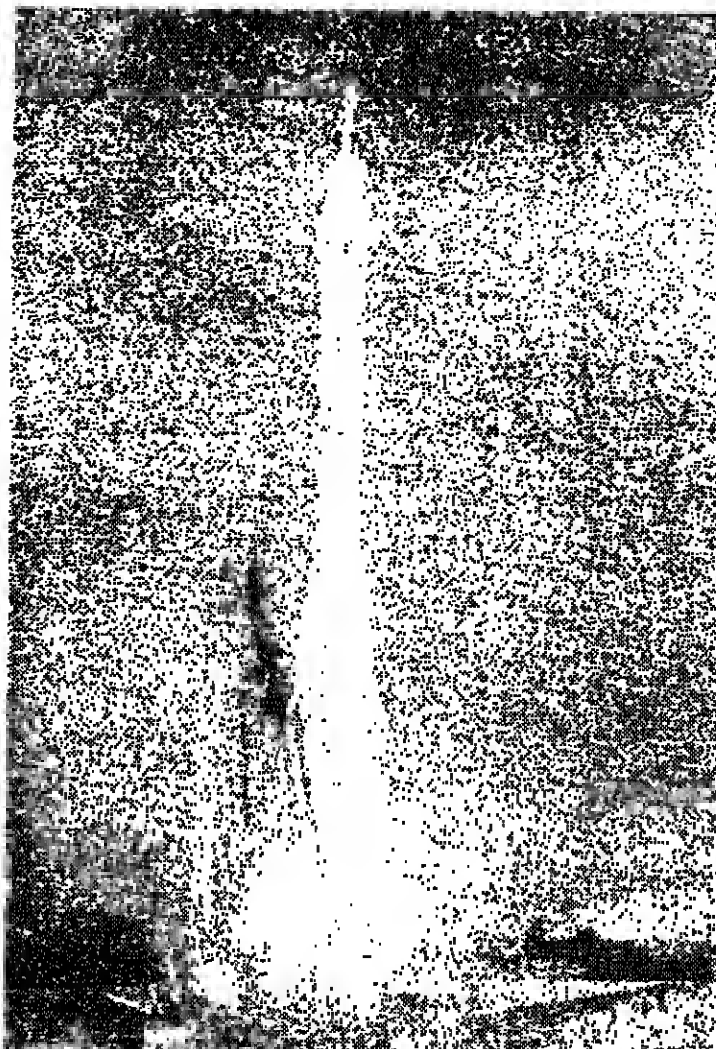
right on time at 1220 GMT. Ten minutes later, the Soviet mission control center reported that the craft, Soyuz-18, was in a near-perfect orbit ranging from 114 to 136 miles high, moving at more than 17,000 miles an hour.

Millions of persons around the world watched the Soyuz liftoff as, for the first time, the Soviet Union revealed one of their launchings live. President Ford and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev sent their best wishes for a safe journey.

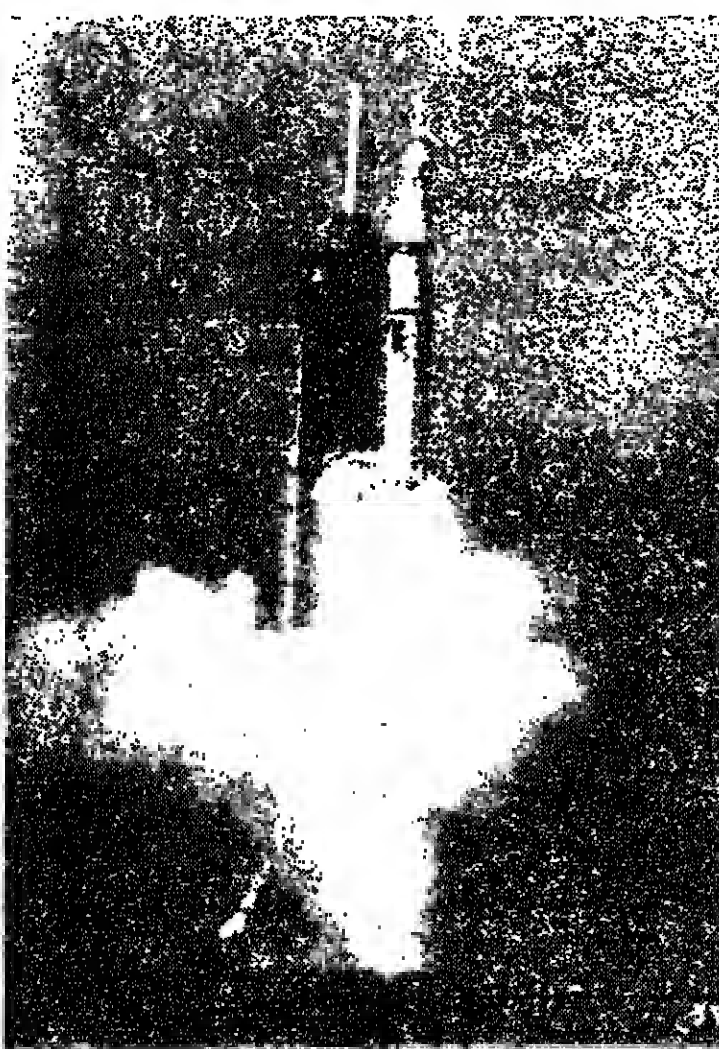
The only problem was the failure of a Soyuz camera that was to have televised pictures of the cosmonauts during liftoff. There are several other cameras aboard both spaceships, and astronauts and cosmonauts plan extensive TV coverage of their activities.

Almost forgotten in the excitement of the joint mission was the fact that Russia has another two-man crew in space. They are the cosmonauts of Soyuz-18, who today quietly spent their 53d day aboard the orbiting Salyut-4 space station.

The Soyuz-18 and Soyuz-19 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Soyuz lifting off launch pad at start of joint mission.



Saturn rocket blasts off lifting Apollo into orbit.

Ford, Brezhnev Hail Success of Space Shots

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—President Ford and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin watched together today the televised launch of the Soviet space-ship Soyuz.

President Ford called it "very impressive" and a "wonderful display" and wished the Soviet cosmonauts "the very best."

In Moscow, Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev told his cosmonaut "comrades" that their nation's leaders hope that the Apollo-Soyuz mission "will demonstrate the possibilities of space cooperation."

Mr. Brezhnev also wished a successful flight to the U.S. Apollo crew.

The Soyuz-18, carrying Col. Alexei Leonov and flight engineer Valeri Kubasov made a flawless lift-off from its Baikonur pad at 1220 GMT.

The Apollo spaceship began its flight to catch up with the Soviet craft seven and a half hours later, at 1850 GMT, with a perfect launch from the Cape Kennedy space center. Aboard the Apollo were three astronauts, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton.

Link-up Tomorrow

The two spaceships are scheduled to link up in orbit 140 miles over West Germany at 1615 GMT Thursday.

After the Soyuz was announced

to be safely in space orbit, Mr. Ford and Mr. Dobrynin shook hands and departed from the State Department auditorium, where they had joined a gathering of officials and diplomats for a big-screen viewing of the live color telecast from the Baikonur cosmodrome in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dobrynin left for Cape Canaveral to watch the U.S. Apollo launch. Mr. Ford arranged to watch the Apollo launch on television from his Oval Office.

In brief remarks before the Soviet launch, both Mr. Ford and Mr. Dobrynin stressed the importance of the cooperative venture in space.

Besides blazing a new trail, the Apollo-Soyuz effort also demon-

strates that the United States and the Soviet Union "are prepared to cooperate in a common endeavor of great significance, importance and complexity," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Dobrynin said that his country was watching the Apollo-Soyuz mission in "an atmosphere of great interest and expectation." He said that it offered new dimensions in international cooperation both in science and technology and in the strengthening of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Citing the "spirit of cooperation" in which crews, scientists and specialists of both countries have worked, Mr. Ford told the astronauts and cosmonauts:

"The people of the world will be following your flight and epic joint mission with interest and enthusiasm. On behalf of the American people, I commend you for your courage and vision and wish you Godspeed and good luck."

Mr. Dobrynin quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying that through the joint space venture the two crews are learning that their planet looks more beautiful from outer space and "it is big enough for us to live peacefully on it, but it is too small to be threatened by nuclear war."

At least two extreme-left splinter groups also urged their supporters to be prepared. The demonstration marked the first street response to Mr. Soares's decision last week to pull out of the coalition cabinet in protest against policies of the ruling Armed Forces Movement.

The bomb threat was received at Sao Bento Palace shortly after the Constituent Assembly was called into session at 3.30 p.m. When nothing was found, the meeting resumed.

Socialist Position

In agreeing to the evacuation, the Socialists stressed that the move could not be construed as a suspension of the assembly—the only popularly elected body in the country.

After returning to the building, the Socialists and the Popular Democrats voted down the Communist motion seeking to limit the powers of the assembly, elected in April.

Politicians had predicted this anticipated defeat would provoke a Communist walkout, but this did not occur.

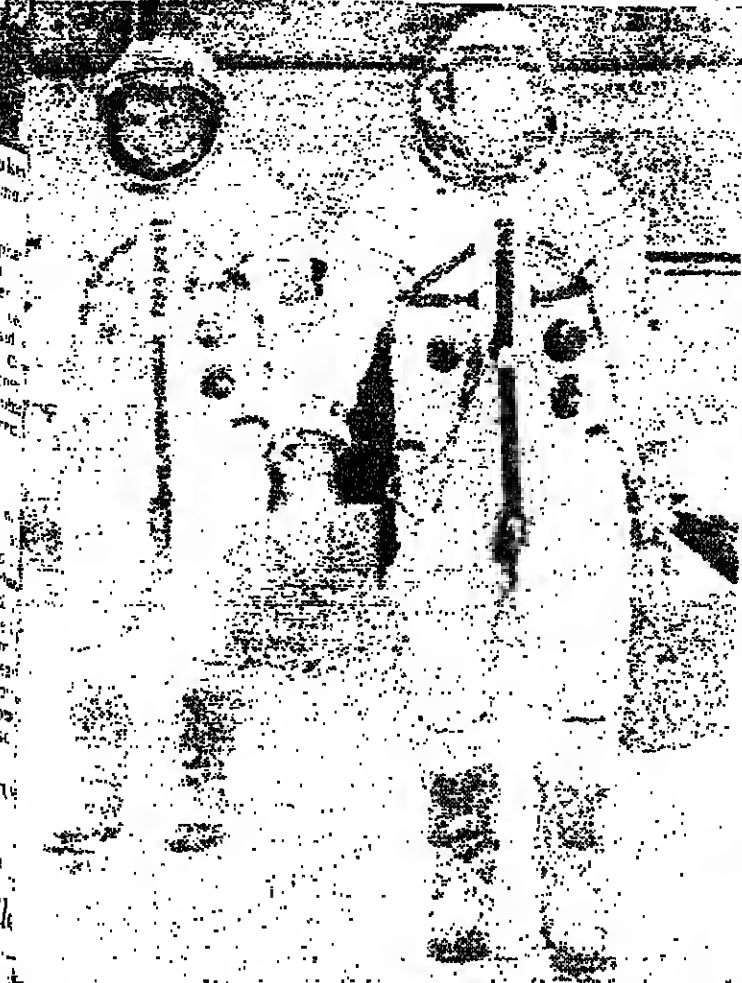
The Socialists sparked the current political crisis last week by withdrawing from the coalition cabinet after accusing the military of taking on its own responsibilities.

There has been no confirmation of unconfirmed reports that Mr. Chibenda's men—who are supplied with Chinese arms—are actually moving toward the capital.

Tension in Luanda is high, caused by fears and rumors but (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable Temp. 23-13 (75-55). Tomorrow variable. Friday: Temp. 23-18 (75-65). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 21-18 (70-64). Tomorrow variable. Saturday: Temp. 21-16 (70-61). HANNOVER: Variable. Temp. 21-16 (70-61). Tomorrow variable. Sunday: Temp. 21-16 (70-61). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 21-16 (70-61). Tomorrow: Temp. 21-16 (70-61). Wednesday: Temp. 21-16 (70-61). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,764



SOVIET CREW—Cosmonauts Alexei Leonov (right) and Valeri Kubasov leaving bus at Soviet Baikonur launch site.

July 24 Deadline

Egypt Won't Renew UN's Sinai Mandate

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 15 (NYT)—Egypt today served notice that it will refuse to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai unless the Security Council takes action to assure the withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. The mandate expires July 24. Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced at a press conference that he stated this position to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in a letter delivered in New York today.

He charged that a flurry of "statements and counter-statements" by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin during the last few days made it clear that Israel had adopted a policy of "procrastination" and "obstruction" to further steps toward peace.

Thus, Mr. Fahmy said, Israel was using the presence of the UN force and the relative quiet in the area to perpetuate its occupation of Arab territory.

This was against the letter and the spirit of the two Security Council resolutions that ended the October, 1973, war and established the UN force after urging the parties in the conflict "immediately" to start negotiations aimed at establishing a just and durable peace, Mr. Fahmy said.

"An extension of the mandate that would in fact be the purpose that the council had in mind in establishing the emergency force would serve to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab land," Mr. Fahmy said.

He said that it was up to the Security Council to insure that Israel did not misuse the presence of the UN force.

"While Egypt does not consent to further renew the mandate of UNEF (UN Emergency Force), Egypt is not against the proper use of the force," Mr. Fahmy said, reading from his letter to Mr. Waldheim.

Explaining this sentence, Mr. Fahmy said that the UN force was set up for two purposes, not one. It was meant not only to separate the hostile Egyptian and Israeli armies but also to create an atmosphere conducive to the search for a lasting peace, he said.

He added that the Security Council therefore had to re-examine the Middle East situation in its entirety and to take "the necessary decisions to make Israel abide by international law and the Charter of the United Nations."

Mr. Fahmy's action tonight reflected growing Egyptian impatience with the slowness of negotiations for a second-stage Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement in the Sinai.

President Sadat is understood to feel strongly that the pace of the negotiations conducted through U.S. mediation has been far too slow.

President Sadat and his aides have decided to go to the UN and to world public opinion for added leverage to speed up the pace of the peace efforts. This informed sources here said. The aim of Mr. Fahmy's action

Mr. Fahmy, in answer to a question, said that the U.S. peace efforts were continuing and that Egypt "had nothing against that." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pravda Says Cairo Press Is Anti-Soviet

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 15 (NYT)—In a major defense of Soviet policy and prestige in the Middle East, Pravda, the Communist party organ, today attacked what it called anti-Soviet propaganda being published in Egypt.

Pravda asserted that Cairo newspapers, particularly the influential Al-Akhar, were trying to depict the Soviet Union as an enemy of Arab nations. Pravda recalled that Soviet arms helped the Arabs defend themselves against Israel and again denied that Moscow had refused to arm Egypt adequately while increasing military supplies to Libya.

Pravda also emphasized the amount of economic aid the Soviet Union has given Egypt and other Arab nations.

The Pravda article was a rare public admission of the recurrent tensions in Moscow-Cairo relations that accelerated when President Anwar Sadat evicted Soviet military advisers from Egypt three years ago. The article also was an acknowledgment that, despite Soviet efforts, there is disunity among the Arab states.

Tass, the official news agency, issued two stories quoting extensively from the article, indicating that Soviet authorities wanted he Pravda attack disseminated abroad.

Pravda expressed surprise that press organs of an Arab country which has official friendly relations with the Soviet Union join suddenly in the chorus of imperialist and Zionist propaganda.

"It is not hard to see," Pravda said, "that the authors of anti-Soviet articles in the Cairo press, who are interested in getting the peoples of Egypt, Libya and other Arab countries at loggerheads with the Soviet Union, their natural ally, play into the hands of certain external and internal forces."

Pravda did not identify these forces. It seemed that Israel, aided by the United States, was the external enemy, but there was no indication whether Pravda had President Sadat or any officials of his government in mind as the "internal forces."

The Soviet paper seemed particularly annoyed by an article it said was published in Al-Akhar, the Egyptian paper. Pravda said, "an already denied report that Soviet arms, to a fantastic sum exceeding \$10 billion, are to be shipped to Libya shortly."

It called the article "a vicious intention to mislead millions of Egyptians and citizens of other Arab countries."



FINAL BRIEFING—Apollo astronauts Thomas Stafford (right) and Donald Slayton study photographs with unidentified aide in last session before launch with Vance Brand.

Freed U.S. Colonel Says Life Spared Because He Is Black

MUNICH, July 15 (UPI).—Col. Ernest Morgan, 43, the U.S. Army officer held hostage for 14 days by Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, said today that his captors did not kill him because he is black.

"They did not kill me because I happen to be a black man," Col. Morgan said at a news conference.

"I felt a distinct threat to my life at all times," the colonel said in his first public account of his ordeal. "On three occasions, it was distinctly mentioned that I would be killed."

The guerrillas, who spoke broken English, emphasized their threats by drawing their fingers across their throats, Col. Morgan recalled.

"I believe that if I had been a white officer, they would have killed me immediately," Col. Morgan said. "But my captors identified with me because I am black."

Palestinian guerrillas seized Col. Morgan in Beirut on June 29.

They released him to the Lebanese government last Saturday.

In one of the several messages that Col. Morgan recorded while a captive, and which the guerrillas gave to the authorities during negotiations, the colonel asked that he not be abandoned because of his race. Reporters asked why he had made the remark.

"I was told what to say for the recorded messages," Col. Morgan replied. "I was told to use specific words, certain ideas, my race and color had to be included."

But in the last two messages he recorded, he deliberately falsified an account of his military career so that "anyone who knows my military history would know that I gave false information and that the remainder of the messages were incorrect," Col. Morgan said.

The colonel said he was seized while in a taxi returning from Beirut's airport, where he had gone to buy some books and magazines.

"I was a target of opportunity," Col. Morgan said. "I do not think they knew that I was in town or that a road block was set up in order to stop me."

The abductors identified themselves as members of the Organization of Socialist Revolutionary Action, a name that Palestinian guerrilla leaders charged was a cover for two renegade groups.

Accused of Spying
"When I was first picked up, I was accused of spying," Col. Morgan said. "I was accused of being a CIA agent. I was accused of everything from being an agent to being a military expert in guerrilla warfare—the whole bit."

He denied any past or present connection with the CIA. He said he has served for the last 11 months as plans and programs officer with the U.S. Military Aid and Assistance Group in Turkey.

He said he did not know who began paying the ransom of food and building materials demanded by his kidnappers—the U.S. government denies that it did so—but thought that his release resulted from pressure brought on his captors by other organizations, specifically Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

Six Japanese Rescued

MOSCOW, July 15 (Reuters).—Tass said today Russian fishermen rescued six Japanese fishermen whose boat was hit by high winds off the Soviet-held island of Kuril in the Kuril chain.

Israelis Say Issues Set in Negotiations

But U.S. Role Still Has to Be Defined

JERUSALEM, July 15 (UPI).—A government source said today that the general issues in Israel's negotiations with Egypt are now defined and that its negotiators must now clarify the U.S. role in an interim peace agreement in the Sinai Desert.

"It appears to me that the general issues between Egypt and Israel are now defined and Israel must now concern itself with what guarantees it will receive from America," the source said.

The central role of U.S. guarantees was highlighted last week when Foreign Minister Yigal Alon indicated that Washington was no longer a mediator between the two countries but rather an active party in the negotiations.

Aid and Compensation
Among the U.S. commitments being sought by Israel are a continued high level of U.S. economic and military aid and compensation for the loss of its oil from the Abu Rudeis oil fields in the west central Sinai, which would be returned to Egyptian control.

Government sources also confirmed that the Israeli negotiators are actively studying proposals that U.S. experts operate an electronic early-warning station between the two armies in the Sinai to alert either side of a possible attack by the other.

U.S. officials also have said they are considering such a plan and that Egypt has already endorsed it.

"Such an American presence would further emphasize the American role here and any violation of the agreement could be seen as a violation against America as well," an authorized government source said privately.

Allon Meets Wilson
LONDON, July 15 (UPI).—Mr. Alon conferred with Prime Minister Harold Wilson last night. British officials said today.

They met for dinner at Mr. Wilson's Downing Street residence immediately after Mr. Alon's arrival in London and conferred for about 2 1/2 hours, the officials said.

The officials said Mr. Alon brought Mr. Wilson up to date on developments in the Middle East.

Mr. Alon arrived here to preside over a meeting of Israeli ambassadors in Western Europe. He was accompanied by Simcha Dinitz, the Israeli ambassador to Washington.

U.K., Poland Sign Friendship Pact

WARSAW, July 15 (Reuters).—Britain and Poland today signed their first declaration of friendship, embodying broad principles of future cooperation.

British Foreign Minister James Callaghan, who was ending a three-day official visit to Poland, signed the declaration this morning with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

At a press conference later Mr. Callaghan said the declaration contained assurances that both countries would work to give détente a permanent character and added, "with this document we have anticipated the Helsinki conference (the European security conference). It is unusual for Britain to sign documents of this sort. It is not in the nature of our diplomacy."

The pact also welcomed similar efforts by other powers or groups of powers, he said.

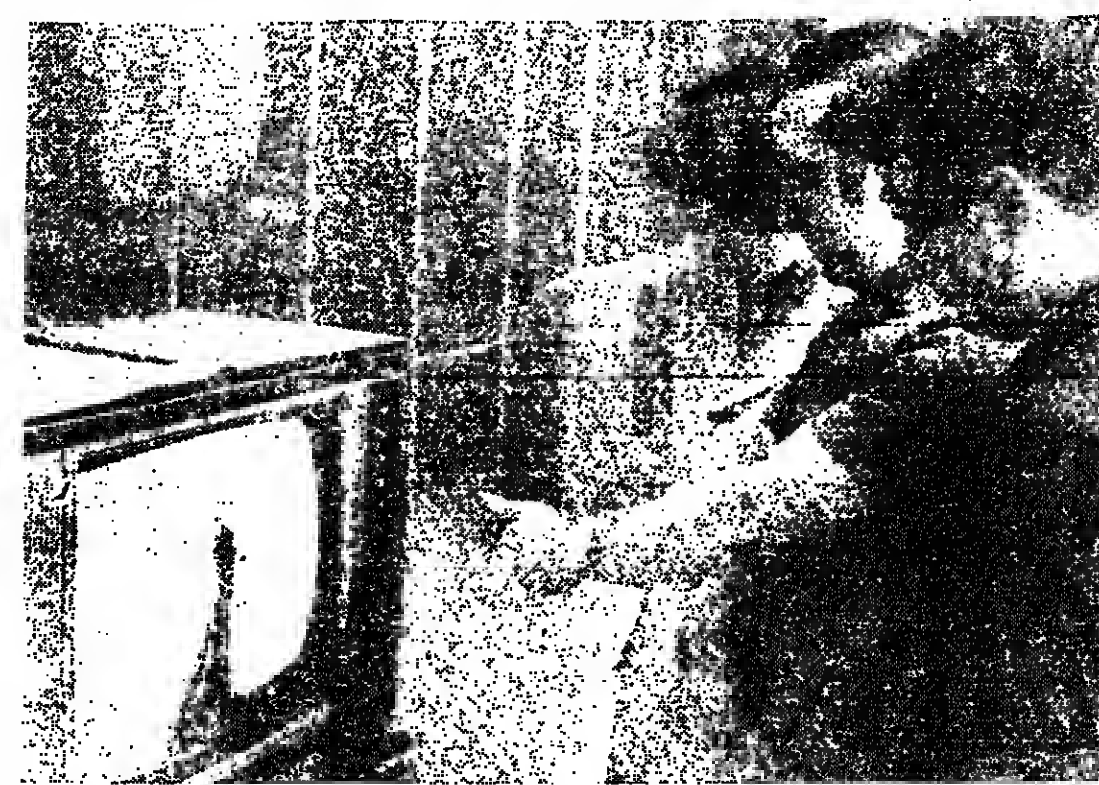
Mr. Callaghan said that it was "self-evident" that the UN forces would remain in place until the Security Council had taken action.

The United Nations force will continue to function until the Security Council takes its decision," Mr. Callaghan said. "Egypt will make its own decision in the light of the Council's action," he said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Herman Eells left Cairo for Washington today for consultations on U.S. mediation efforts, diplomatic sources said. They said Mr. Eells was expected to return to Egypt at the end of the week with Israel's latest position on a possible agreement.

But to Set Deadline
JERUSALEM, July 15 (UPI).—Israel views Egypt's refusal to extend the UN mandate in the Sinai as an attempt to set a deadline in U.S.-mediated negotiations toward a second-stage agreement, a Foreign Ministry official said today.

"Israel will not be rushed into an agreement in order to meet a deadline, and obviously Egypt is attempting to introduce a deadline," the official said.



A FIRST—Muscovites watching launch preparations on the first live television broadcast from the Soviet space center in Baikonur. Showing was relayed all over world.

2 Spaceships Go Into Orbit

(Continued from Page 1)

crews are expected to communicate during the Apollo-Soyuz mission. But the Soyuz cosmonauts will not participate in any way in the U.S.-Soviet venture.

In Minneapolis, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talked about U.S.-Soviet relations and cited space flight as an area in which the United States and Soviet Union saw themselves "in almost mortal rivalry" 15 years ago.

"Today's joint flight in space... is symbolic of the distance we have traveled," he said.

Because of their late lift-off, the astronauts were still in bed and did not watch the Soviet launch on television. They later saw a videotape replay of the launch as they ate the traditional launch-day breakfast of steak and eggs.

They immediately dispatched a message to the Soviet control center which was relayed to the cosmonauts. It read: "Congratulations on a great launch."

As Soyuz rose, the Soviet flight control center provided news centers in Moscow, Cape Canaveral and Houston with a running commentary, using such phrases as, "The engines are stable. The crew reports first-stage shutdown and third-stage ignition."

Once in orbit, Soyuz spread its two solar panels, which collect heat from the sun and convert it to energy.

"Have a happy flight," the control center commentator told the cosmonauts as they flew out of radio range of the first tracking station.

Earlier, a worldwide audience had a ringside seat as the cosmonauts arrived at the launching pad and Col. Leonov saluted the government commission overseeing the launch, saying:

"The crew of Soyuz is ready for the joint flight with the American spaceship Apollo."

"I wish you a lucky flight and a successful return to earth," a voice replied, but the speaker was not shown.

As the cosmonauts mounted the steps to the elevator for the trip to the top of the 150-foot, three-stage rocket, an unidentified voice called out the Russian expression for "good luck."

Col. Leonov replied with the customary Russian response: "To the devil."

Muscovites Drawn to TV Sets By First 'Live' Lift-Off Report

MOSCOW, July 15 (AP).—Thousands of Muscovites gathered around television sets in their homes and in stores today to watch the launching of the Soyuz. It was the first time a Soviet space launching was carried live on television.

Tonight, Soviet television interrupted regular programming to present 20 minutes of live coverage of the launching of the Apollo. Prior to the Apollo launching, viewers were shown the Houston control center and the rocket on the launching pad while a Soviet commentator explained what was going on.

The quality of the TV transmission was excellent as the rocket lifted off. Live coverage of the astronauts performing their first tasks in space and talking with the Houston controllers was also offered.

The Soyuz launching appeared to go like clockwork. The rocket rose and the voice of Col. Alexei Leonov was heard: "40 seconds, the flight is normal."

Again and again the cosmonauts reported back, "Everything is normal, everything is normal."

The Baikonur control center reported a "slight overload" on the crew, which was explained as meaning that the gravity forces on Col. Leonov and Valeri Kibiasov were somewhat greater than had been anticipated. However, seconds into the flight, the cosmonauts were heard to remark that the "overloads were insignificant."

As the Soyuz achieved orbit on schedule, ground control was heard to say to the crew: "Now start to work."

The launching occurred in the middle of a regular working day in Moscow. The first reaction appeared restrained. Thousands of Muscovites and tourists were in Red Square and on the streets as on any other summer afternoon.

The television department in the sprawling GUM department store, off Red Square, was a collection point for old and young. They watched about two hours of pre-launch activity beamed from the Baikonur cosmodrome. Spot coverage was interspersed with films of previous space activity, commentary and music.

At a compound for foreigners living in Moscow, maids and chauffeurs collected around television sets at launching time.

At the space pavilion at the Park for Economic Achievements in northern Moscow, Russians from Moscow and other cities jammed around television monitors.

Viktor Simenetsky from Krasnodar told an interviewer: "We were lucky to watch with Muscovites, this historic occasion. Our spaceship lifted successfully into the cosmos and now we are waiting for the lift-off of the Apollo."

"The joint flight became possible only because economic, political and other ties have improved with the Americans."

At a press center set up by the Russians at the Intourist Hotel in downtown Moscow, about 10 color television sets brought in the launching.

Only Soviet journalists were allowed to witness the launching at Baikonur while foreign journalists had to get their story from television. More than 700 journalists—400 of them foreigners—were accredited to cover the story, and it seemed that most of them were jammed into the four-room press center.

The launch was a triumph for the lift-off and then there was a round of applause as it became clear that Soyuz was going into orbit successfully.

Egypt Rejects New Mandate
(Continued from Page 1)

Egypt would also welcome similar efforts by other powers or groups of powers, he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that it was "self-evident" that the UN forces would remain in place until the Security Council had taken action.

The United Nations force will continue to function until the Security Council takes its decision," Mr. Fahmy said. "Egypt will make its own decision in the light of the Council's action," he said.

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"Israel will not be rushed into an agreement in order to meet a deadline, and obviously Egypt is attempting to introduce a deadline," the official said.

But Mr. Kissinger added that "in an era of strategic nuclear balance—when both sides have the capacity to destroy civilization—there is no alternative to coexistence."

"Moral Imperative"
"In such conditions the necessity of peace is itself a moral imperative," he said.

Mr. Kissinger was on the second day of a 2 1/2-day trip to the Middle East to seek support for administration policies.

Foreign Ministers Differ

European Community Stalls On Issue of Aid for Portugal

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 15 (AP).—The European Community foreign ministers were deadlocked at their meeting here today, on whether the community should give emergency financial aid to Portugal.

They were considering a proposal by the community's executive body, the European Commission, that \$700 million should be granted to Portugal over a three-year period.

But the increasingly uncertain political situation in Portugal divided the nine-member group. The French, German and Italian ministers expressed the view that the community should adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward Portugal before releasing the money. In particular, they want to know if the PPD, the centrist party in Portugal, intends to remain in the government or follow the Socialists by leaving it.

Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands, on the other hand, said that unless the European Community makes a gesture toward Portugal at this stage by offering some aid, it may soon become too late to exercise even minimal influence over events in that country.

Agree on Principle
All nine countries agreed on the principle of giving Portugal aid. The differences arose on how the community should respond to the volatile political situation in Lisbon.

The Danes suggested that any aid offered should be through the European Investment Bank, which would mean it could be given only to specific projects which were first approved by that bank.

They pointed out that this could be turned off at once if undemocratic forces in Portugal got the upper hand. The European Economic Community—the dominant element of the European Community—shut off a similar aid system to Greece in 1967 after the junta took over there.

The matter will be taken up again by the community heads of government, who start their 12-hour summit meeting here tomorrow. But EEC officials feel it is unlikely that even this meeting will reach any final community agreement about Portugal for the moment.

In a related development, the ministers heard a report from the European Commission president, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, of a discussion he held this morning with three Arab ambassadors.

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who made a strong protest about a resolution passed last week in the European Parliament condemning the latest terrorist bomb attack on Israeli citizens in Jerusalem.

Resolution Decried
The ambassadors of Algeria, Somalia and Iraq, representing the Arab League, said they deplored the resolution and asked the commission president whether or not he would endorse it.

Mr. Ortoli merely "took note" of the protest and reported it to the foreign ministers' meeting. In a private session he told the ministers he feared the resolution might compromise the scheduled session of the so-called "Euro-Arab dialogue," which is to be held in Rome in a week's time.

The ministers decided not to take any action. They took the view that the least said about the Parliament's resolution or the resulting protest, the better it would be for European Community relations with the Arab world.

At the beginning of today's session the community signed its first deal with a Latin American country, Mexico. The emphasis is more on cooperation than on trade.

This is partly out of deference to U.S. sensibilities about the EEC making deals with Latin America, and with Canada. But it also specifically refers to the encouragement of "commercial and economic cooperation" between the community and Mexico.

Lisbon Party Holds Protest
(Continued from Page 1)

tary of misuse and of violation of press freedom.

The Popular Democrats later demanded a guarantee of Western-style democracy from the military as their price for remaining in the government.

Party spokesmen said the military has privately rejected the ultimatum and that it was now inevitable that they would join the Socialists in opposition, leaving the military with only the Communists and a handful of extreme-left groups as their organized supporters.

In a development last night a Rio Major, 23 miles north of Lisbon, mobs burned a truckload of leftist Lisbon newspapers in the second day of anti-Communist demonstrations there. On Sunday, crowds in that town wrecked the local Communist headquarters and beat up five men they caught inside the building.

The Communists accused both the police and the soldiers stationed in the area of tacitly supporting the crowds by not intervening in the incidents.

Capitol Hill Party For Solzhenitsyn
WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Exiled Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn meets today with senators and congressmen at a reception in his honor at Capitol Hill.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who when President Ford declined to meet with the writer first came to Washington two weeks ago, was invited to the congressional reception by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and 24 other senators.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen has since said that the President would be willing to meet with Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who was deported from the Soviet Union last year after publication in the West of "The Gulag Archipelago," a study of the Soviet penal system.

Luanda's Fall Seen as Near
(Continued from Page 1)

with little official information on the situation.

Residents are well aware, however, of the possibility of siege by the FNLA forces if they try to reinforce troops holding out in the capital's industrial zone, just north of the city near Luanda's only water pipeline.

This has set off a wave of panic buying in shops where shelves are being stripped of food.

Meanwhile, Luanda passed its quietest day in a week today with only minor and sporadic sounds of shooting from the black suburbs.

A Portuguese military spokesman confirmed that nearly all of the FNLA's offices in Luanda have been abandoned as a result of fighting in the past week.

Witnesses said they saw a number of bodies lying in the street in front of the FNLA headquarters early today. The buildings were heavily damaged by mortar and cannon fire and now was occupied by MPLA troops.

'No Alternative to Coexistence'
By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that "there is no alternative to coexistence" with the Soviet Union and challenged critics to come up with a better policy in the nuclear age.

In a speech in Minneapolis, Mr. Kissinger used the occasion of the joint launchings of Soviet and U.S. spacecraft to defend efforts to improve relations with Moscow, despite continued differences between the two countries.

Apparently referring, among others, to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet novelist who has called for a "strategic nuclear balance" to defend freedom, Mr. Kissinger said: "Today again courageous voices remind us of the nature of the Soviet system and of our duty to defend freedom. About this there is no disagreement."

But Mr. Kissinger added that "in an era of strategic nuclear balance—when both sides have the capacity to destroy civilization—there is no alternative to coexistence."

"Moral Imperative"
"In such conditions the necessity of peace is itself a moral imperative," he said.

Mr. Kissinger was on the second day of a 2 1/2-day trip to the Middle East to seek support for administration policies.

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Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS 8 years old



When your hair has had it in England but you don't want to miss a second of London—head for Harrods. There's an S&L hair salon there where you'll get the same

After Sen. Church Complains

Senate Intelligence Panel Gets More FBI Documents

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—The Justice Department has supplied the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence with additional FBI documents following an assertion by Sen. Frank Church, the committee's chairman, that the department's sluggishness had severely hampered the committee's work.

Colby Briefs Senate Panel On Allende

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities yesterday began its investigation of CIA's covert operations abroad with a briefing from director William Colby on his past activities in Chile.

Mr. Colby was to appear again before the committee in executive session for questioning about the 1970 assassination of Gen. René Schneider, who was commander of the Chilean Army.

Informal sources reported last week that the CIA had encouraged a 1970 plan to touch off a coup in Chile that would overthrow and replace Gen. Schneider's death.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, also said that CIA operations in Chile directed against the late President Salvador Allende constituted the first of "half a dozen representative cases" that Senate investigators intend to explore.

He said yesterday's briefing was held at the insistence of the White House, which has made this a condition for the committee's taking any given subject in the covert action field.

According to disclosures stemming from secret testimony by Mr. Colby to a House Armed Services subcommittee last year, the CIA spent \$3 million to foil Mr. Allende's candidacy and \$8 million attempting to block his election and undermine his Marxist government.

Gen. Schneider was fatally wounded on Oct. 22, 1970, two days before the Chilean Congress ratified Mr. Allende's election as president.

A gang of assassins, apparently in hopes of provoking a military coup, sought to kidnap Gen. Schneider as he was being driven to his office in Santiago, but shot him when it appeared he was trying to draw a gun.

Mr. Allende himself was overthrown in September, 1973, in a military coup that resulted in his death.

Sen. Church said he expected the briefing to clear the way for a series of committee requests for various documents and interviews with witnesses on CIA operations in Chile. The senator said Mr. Colby, who defended the agency's activities in Chile, told the committee he "anticipated no trouble" in satisfying those requests.

Tipster Backs Off On CIA Charge

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15 (UPI)—The retired U.S. Air Force colonel who unleashed a storm of controversy last week by saying that a high-ranking aide in the Nixon White House was a Central Intelligence Agency contact man, said yesterday that he may have been fed misleading information to protect the identity of the "real" contact.

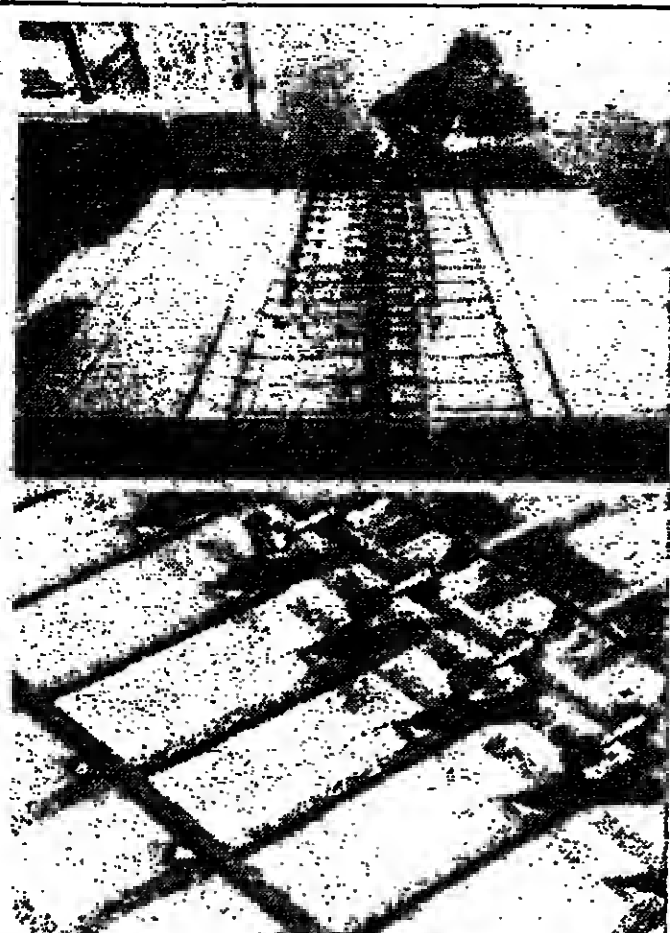
Col. Fletcher Prouty told the Springfield Daily News in a telephone interview that the CIA contact may not have been Alexander Butterfield, as he has alleged, but another White House aide. Mr. Butterfield has denied the allegation.

"They may have told me the wrong name to cover up the real informer," said Col. Prouty, who was himself a CIA contact officer to the Defense Department from 1955 to 1963.

Pamplona Festival Sets Record Toll

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 15 (AP)—The week-long running of the bulls in Pamplona, which closed yesterday, was the bloodiest in its history with a toll of one dead and 110 injured.

Pamplona city officials said, however, that there was no question of discontinuing the bull running, a tradition for nearly four centuries. More than 30 runners have been gored to death since the festival began in 1591, and 10 in the past 50 years—never more than one in a single festival.



HELPING HAND—David Duncan, Utah state treasurer, using a machine that reproduces his signature as he signed one of several thousand state bond documents at the Signature Co. in New York Monday.

Exxon Believes Italy Payment Went to Red Paper or Front

By Robert M. Smith

NEW YORK, July 15 (UPI)—The \$86,000 payment earmarked for the Italian Communist party by the Exxon corporation's Italian affiliate was to have gone to the party through a Communist newspaper or front organization, according to sources.

The sources said they are not yet able to supply the name of the Italian newspaper or front organization. Yesterday, U.N. Oil, the Communist party newspaper, denied that the party had received any money from the affiliate, Esso Italiana, saying, "Not only our hands but also the coffers of the Italian Communist party are clean."

Exxon's position is that the company has a voucher indicating that the \$86,000 was paid for the party in two installments. The company says, however, that it did not authorize the payment and is not able to say that its employees actually delivered the money.

According to those familiar with Exxon's Italian payments, the company feels that it simply misplaced its trust in the managing director of Esso Italiana, Vincenzo Cazzaniga, who has since resigned.

According to Exxon, it authorized Esso Italiana to make political contributions in Italy totaling \$27 million between 1963 and 1971 but Mr. Cazzaniga spent an additional \$19 million to \$22 million that he has told Exxon went to political parties. Exxon has said that it authorized no payments to the Communist party.

Sources say that Exxon is currently considering suing Mr. Cazzaniga, who is now in Rome, in an effort to recover some of the money.

2 Killed in Riot In Paris Suburb

PARIS, July 15 (Reuters)—Two Algerians were killed and about 30 persons were injured in a fight between Malian and Algerian workers in the suburb of Villejuif, police said.

More than 100 persons were later taken to a police station for identity checks and about 20 were charged with carrying arms.

Clashes between the two immigrant communities first broke out on Sunday after an argument in a cafe. Police were called in to break it up. They have decided to evacuate the Malian immigrant workers from their quarters next to the Algerians.

Ranking the Leaders

Tricky Protocol Issues Await Planners of Europe Summit

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 15 (UPI)—Within a few days, protocol experts from many of the 35 nations participating in the July 30 summit will descend on Helsinki to decide who comes first in the hierarchical ranking of chiefs of state and government.

One of the first things they will do is confirm who will be representing their countries. For example, will Pope Paul VI attend for the Vatican? Will Generalissimo Francisco Franco go, or Marshal Tito, or Archbishop Makarios? How much royalty will show up?

Meetings like this one have few precedents. Versailles in 1919 and Vienna in 1954 would be two, but there have been a lot of changes since then. The host Finns must decide on the pecking order for the 35—who sits where, who arrives first, and so on.

Diplomats at Geneva, where the final negotiations are going on, of the European Security Conference managed to dodge one of the trickiest problems—the order of speakers—when they agreed that a name would be drawn out of a hat, with alphabetical order (in French) used after that. Now the protocol experts must decide on the rest.

'Went Too Far'

There are also the special problems of the Geneva negotiations, the Turks made it clear they objected to having Archbishop Makarios represent Cyprus, now engaged in writing a new constitution. But as a diplomat said, "The Turks must know they went too far. If nations could start vetoing who would represent whom, there might not be anyone present."

Those Western nations that have parliamentary forms of government offer no problem. The pecking order for prime ministers depends on their seniority. Communist party leaders who represent socialist states will be ranked as prime ministers.

It is assumed that the constitutional monarchies of the West will send their prime ministers, not the royal families. But there could be royal presence from some of the smaller countries, such as Liechtenstein or Monaco. As chiefs of state, they would be ranked above the prime ministers, regardless of the size of their nations.

Ford and Giscard

There won't be that many presidents, since in this gathering there are very few republics where the presidents are also chief executives. President Ford and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will be two of the most prominent, and their order will be established by seniority.

Other presidents are likely to

be Portugal's Francisco de Costa Gomes, Archbishop Makarios and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito. The president of the host country, Finland, Urho Kekkonen, will be there.

It is less likely that the Spanish Chief of State will attend this meeting, but if Gen. Franco did, he would be the senior chief of state. Without Gen. Franco, the senior chief of state would be Marshal Tito.

The Vatican is a special case. One of the questions diplomats occasionally debated during the two-year-long negotiations was whether the Pope would represent the Vatican at a summit meeting. The general feeling was that he would not.

If he did, it would be a ticklish problem of protocol. More likely that the Vatican will send the Rev. Agostino Casaroli, the "foreign minister" who represented the Holy See at the opening phase of the security conference negotiations two years ago.

2 Rosenberg Sons Sue for Records Of Parents' Trial

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI)—The sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg filed suit in federal court here yesterday in an attempt to gain access to government files on the investigation of their parents and to block any destruction of such files by government agencies.

Michael and Robert Meeropol, who took the last name of the family that adopted them after the execution of their parents as atomic spies in 1953, filed the suit against Attorney General Edward Levi, FBI Director Clarence Kelley, CIA Director William Colby and various other government officials.

They said that in previous attempts to gain access to the government's files on their parents' case, they discovered that some files have been destroyed.

The Meeropols also allege in the suit, filed in their behalf by New York attorney Marshall Perlin, that they have learned that before their parents' trial, officials of the Atomic Energy Commission met with a joint congressional committee for the prime purpose of prearranging to insure and secure a conviction and a death sentence.

They assert further that the contents of the meeting were communicated to a federal judge in New York before the trial to get his agreement to impose a death sentence.

South Vietnam Asks Membership in the UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 15 (AP)—South Vietnam applied today for membership in the UN.

Premier Huynh Tan Phat cabled the application to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim from Saigon, making the required declaration that the Republic of South Vietnam would fulfill the obligations contained in the UN Charter, which include peaceful settlement of disputes and non-resort to force.

"We told U.S. officials we want to discuss this matter (negotiation) within a month's time and they said yes," Mr. Demirel said.

Turkey had told Washington in a June 17 diplomatic note that it would revise the status of the 25 U.S. military bases on Turkish territory if the United States does not lift the congressional ban on military aid to Turkey.

Mr. Demirel said Turkey's National Security Council and his Cabinet would meet tomorrow to review latest developments "and we shall decide our course of action after these meetings."

The U.S. Congress in February imposed the arms ban because Turkey used U.S.-made weapons during its invasion of Cyprus, one year ago on Saturday. Congress is currently discussing a compromise proposal by President Ford which would partially lift the embargo.

U.S. Accused Of 'Detouring' A Hurricane

MEXICO CITY, July 15 (UPI)—A Mexican scientist charged yesterday that the United States "artificially detoured" Hurricane Pifi to Honduras last October to save Florida's beaches and the state's then-slumping tourist industry.

Jorge Vivo, director of the Geographic Research Center of the University of Mexico, said the United States therefore was directly responsible for the millions of dollars of storm damage and the loss of about 10,000 lives in the Central American nation.

He said he believes U.S. weather authorities directed the use of silver iodide against Pifi, which he said was part of "a systematic action by the U.S. Weather Bureau."

Laos Police Seize U.S. Facility Again

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 15 (UPI)—Communist police seized a U.S. Information Service warehouse for the second time, an hour after Laotian authorities returned it to the Americans, an embassy spokesman said today.

The warehouse, which contains office supplies and furniture, is one of three U.S. facilities held by the Communist Pathet Lao since their seizure by militant youths.

Amin a Field Marshal

LONDON, July 15 (Reuters)—President Idi Amin of Uganda was today promoted to the rank of field marshal, Radio Uganda reported.



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RISSINGER-RABIN TALKS
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Southern Justice Criticized As Miss Little's Trial Opens

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., July 15 (AP)—Defense attorneys for Joan Little made clear as her trial opened yesterday that they were putting the Southern system of justice on trial as much as they were defending a young black woman accused of first-degree murder.

The attorneys for Miss Little, 21, who is accused of the kidnapping slaying of a 63-year-old jailer she said had sexually assaulted her, repeatedly accused the prosecutor of using peremptory challenges to exclude blacks from the jury, raised constitutional challenges to the jury selection process and contended that blacks convicted of capital crimes in North Carolina were eight times more likely to be given the death penalty than whites.

Blacks Excluded
The first three potential jurors, all blacks, were told to step down by Lester Chalmers, special state prosecutor, who, the defense said, should be barred from the prosecution on the ground that he had once represented Kl Klux Klansmen before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Each time, after Mr. Chalmers asked the first three potential

jurors to step down on peremptory challenges—which need no legal justification—Jerry Paul, one of Miss Little's attorneys, stood and said, "Let the record show that he used peremptory challenges to exclude blacks."

After the third time, the prosecutor objected. Mr. Paul shot back, "I expect the Klan to object to that statement."

The comment, which drew murmured exclamations from the courtroom audience, more than half of them reporters, seemed to set the tone of the Little defense.

In the morning session, before jury selection began, the defense used the following motions:

• To have John Wilkerson, a private prosecutor hired by the family of Clarence Allgood, the jailer Miss Little said she killed in self-defense, excluded from the prosecution on the ground that he had represented her as defense counsel against two shoplifting charges before the slaying. Judge Hamilton Hobgood said that he would rule today on the motion.

Counsel to Wizard
• To bar the state-appointed prosecutor because he had acted as counsel to Klansmen in a federal inquiry 10 years ago, Mr.



Joan Little

Chalmers represented the Klan's Imperial Wizard, Robert Shelton, and the North Carolina Grand Dragon, J.R. Jones. The motion was denied.

• To have the case dismissed on the ground that the North Carolina death penalty was arbitrarily and capriciously applied against black people. The motion was denied.

• To ban questions about the prospective jurors' views on the death penalty, which the defense argued tended to seat only those who accepted it and to exclude more blacks and women, who, studies indicate, more strongly oppose death sentences. The motion was denied.

Miss Little sat impassively through most of the proceedings.

18 Frenchmen, Freed by Guinea, Arrive in Paris

PARIS, July 15 (AP)—Eighteen French prisoners released by President Sékou Touré of Guinea arrived in Paris in unexcited condition today but refused to speak about their imprisonment to avoid possible reprisals against four other Frenchmen still held in Guinea.

Mr. Touré released the 18 men yesterday to mark the resumption of relations between France and its former West African colony after a 10-year break. Most of the prisoners were arrested in Guinea in 1971 following an alleged "invasion attempt" by foreign mercenaries in what Mr. Touré said was a French-inspired plot to overthrow him.

The prisoners traveled by plane from the Guinea capital, Conakry, to Brussels last night. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent his personal plane to Brussels to pick them up.

One of the former prisoners, 34-year-old businessman Jacques Demachelle, arrived on a stretcher and was taken to a hospital. He was one of the few French residents of Guinea who opted for Guinea's citizenship when Guinea, under Mr. Touré's leadership, voted in 1958 to break all its constitutional links with France.

Suspect Acquitted In Controversial French Murder

PARIS, July 15 (AP)—A murder case that has fascinated France since 1972 lost its last suspect today with the acquittal of a 19-year-old who three years ago said he was the killer.

A judge freed the teen-ager, saying his statements were incoherent and that there was no proof that he strangled Brigitte Devuevre, a teen-age friend, in the bleak northern mining town of Bruay-en-Artois, April 5, 1972. Because of his age, the youth was identified only by his first name, Jean-Pierre.

The case captured the attention of the French because of the first suspect, a town notable. Reports on his life style provided remarkable sociological insights into a French provincial community.

Charges were dropped against the adult when Jean-Pierre "confessed." The youth spent much of the last two years in prison.

"We still want to know who killed our daughter," the victim's mother said after the judge released the teen-ager.

Iceland to Put Fishing Limit at 200 Miles Oct. 15

REYKJAVIK, July 15 (Reuters)—The Icelandic government announced today it would extend its fishing limit from 50 miles to 200 miles, starting Oct. 15.

The regulation published by the Fisheries Ministry said that when the new rules came into effect all foreign fishing vessels would be prohibited from fishing inside the 200-mile limit.

Iceland and Britain had engaged in a "cold war" after Iceland extended its limit from 12 to 50 nautical miles in 1972. Icelandic gunboats clashed with British trawlers inside the new limit and Britain sent in the Royal Navy to protect its vessels.

The dispute was finally settled in 1974 with an agreement permitting British trawlers inside the 50-mile limit under certain conditions. A similar dispute with West Germany has yet to be resolved.

In London, the British government and fishing industry today said it regretted the action by Iceland, expressing the hope that arrangements could be made for continued foreign fishing within the 50-mile boundary.

Sihanouk Said To Plan to Go To Cambodia

In 2 Weeks to Confer On His Political Role

HONG KONG, July 15 (NYT)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, nominal head of state of Cambodia, has told diplomats in North Korea, where he is visiting, that he plans soon to return to Phnom Penh, knowledgeable sources said yesterday.

Prince Sihanouk has not returned to his country since the victory of the Khmer Rouge insurgents over the Lon Nol government in April. Speculation over his future has increased since he went on an extended visit to North Korea on May 19 and did not go back to Peking, where he had been living in exile since being overthrown by Marshal Lon Nol in 1970.

According to diplomats who have talked with the Prince, he intends to return to Phnom Penh in about two weeks and confer with the Khmer Communist leaders on his political role. Prince Sihanouk is reported to have told the diplomats that he would be going to Cambodia only for a visit.

However, analysts here tend to discount the story, noting that last month, Prince Sihanouk had indicated he would go to Paris for medical treatment. Both stories, the analysts believe, were designed to pressure the Cambodian Communist leaders into giving the Prince more power.

Although Prince Sihanouk was confirmed as head of state by a special congress shortly after the Khmer Rouge victory, he has reportedly long been one bad term with the key Cambodian Communists who led the Khmer Rouge inside Cambodia.

The Prince frequently had told visitors to Peking before the Lon Nol government was defeated that he would not seek to rule again in Cambodia, and would serve as ceremonial head of state, devoting himself primarily to representing Cambodia abroad.

It is unclear why the Prince has decided to stay in Pyongyang since May 18, although during his stay, his host, North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, visited Romania.

Damage to World Body Seen

UN Diplomats Fear an Effort By Arabs to Suspend Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 15 (AP)—There is growing concern among United Nations officials and diplomats here, as they prepare for the fall session, that an Arab-led move to suspend Israel could bring about the end of the UN as it is now known.

The officials and diplomats envision votes on the floor of the General Assembly leading to a suspension of Israeli participation, a walkout by the U.S. delegation, a cutoff of UN funds by the U.S. Congress and perhaps similar fund cuts by Western European nations.

"For the first time," a U.S. diplomat said, "I can visualize the destruction of the UN as we know it—its transformation into the Third World congress."

Aside from the damage to the UN as an institution, many diplomats fear that such a move would destroy prospects of negotiating negotiations in the Middle East. This possibility poses a threat to the Arab moderates and would be in itself a victory for the Arab radicals who oppose negotiation.

Depart the Scene
Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicated in a speech yesterday that a drive to expel member nations would encourage the United States "simply to depart the scene."

The concept of a U.S. walkout if Israel were suspended by the assembly was advocated by Daniel Moynihan at his Senate confirmation hearing for the job of U.S. ambassador to the UN.

There have been rumblings from Congress that a move to expel Israel would provoke a cutoff of U.S. funds for the UN. U.S. funds amount to 25 per cent of the UN budget.

If the United States were to walk out, British Ambassador Ivor Richard has said, "I think it would be the end of the UN."

The move would be "an awful setback to Israel," in the words of Israel's minister in Washington, Mordechai Shalev.

Interim Accord
Western diplomats had hoped that a successful conclusion of negotiations on an interim Egyptian-Israeli agreement would ease Arab pressure for a confrontation in the assembly. "But now it looks more and more likely that the Syrians will press the issue here, even if there is an agreement in the Sinai," a high-ranking UN official said.

The drive to isolate Israel diplomatically emerged after the October 1972 war as an Arab-policy alternative to warfare or negotiation.

With their new-found support in Africa and Europe and their potent oil weapon, the Arabs found themselves with a reliable majority in most international forums.

They tested it in the assembly last year when they limited Israel's right to speak in the Palestine debate. They limited Israeli participation in UNESCO.

WHO Women
This year, they had the World Health Organization condemn Israel, and passed resolutions



WHAT'S IT?—Sign on autobahn north of Frankfurt warns motorists that tires will start to "sing" as vehicles roll over section of road that has been surfaced with special grooves to help clear water off the pavement. Sign is confusing enough that motorists stopped to ask what it all meant.

Obituaries

Zutty Singleton, 77, Famed As Swing, Be-Bop Drummer

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT)—Zutty Singleton, 77, one of the most celebrated jazz drummers to come out of New Orleans, died yesterday following a long illness resulting from a stroke several years ago.

Despite his early musical years in New Orleans, Mr. Singleton was not in the classic tradition of jazz drumming in that city. He was, instead, a source for a broader area of drumming as a basic influence on two notable Chicago drummers, George Wettling and Dave Tough. He also influenced Sid Catlett, who was not only a pre-eminent drummer of the swing era but also one of the few drummers of that period who moved readily into the be-

bop style that developed in the 1940s.

Mr. Singleton himself also carried over into the be-bop period, recording with Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie, but he was, in a way, a part of the jazz world that revolved around Louis Armstrong from the late 1920s until the 1950s.

Parade-Band Drumming
His drumming style has been described by Whitney Balliett, a connoisseur of jazz drummers, as a direct outgrowth of parade-band drumming, centered on the snare and bass drums.

"The warmth and drive and pleasure that flow out of Singleton and his drums is irresistible," Mr. Balliett has written. "He is the sun... He exudes delight when he plays. Emotions chase and flicker through him, appearing when he drops his eyelids and holds his eyebrows, when abruptly lunging at a cymbal, his stick a truncheon, he clamps his lips shut, and when, delivering a mighty roll, he shakes his head from side to side with a fury that compounds his rhythms. But just his arms and his head really move; his trunk is a rigid, stately pivot."

When he was born in Bunkie, La., he was named Arthur James Singleton. An aunt began calling him Zutty pronounced zoot-ee, a Creole word for cute, when he was an infant.

Walter Baring
RENO, Nev., July 15 (AP)—Walter Baring, 53, who was Nevada's lone member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 10 terms, died Sunday.

Mr. Baring was born in the mining camp of Goldfield, Nev. A Democrat, he was elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1936. He was elected to the Reno City Council in 1947 and to the U.S. House the following year.

He won two terms, then lost two successive re-election bids before winning the first of eight consecutive terms in 1956.

He was defeated in the 1972 Democratic primary by University of Nevada Regent James Ellway. Mr. Baring endorsed Republican David Towell in the general election, and Mr. Towell won.

Mr. Baring labeled himself a "states rights Jeffersonian Democrat" during his political career.

Ladislav Czerny
PRAGUE, July 15 (AP)—The death of Ladislav Czerny, 84, who was known as "the giant of viola music," was announced here today.

Mr. Czerny, who died in his sleep of a cerebral stroke Sunday, founded the Prague Quartet and was a professor at the Prague Academy of Music.

In 1922, Paul Hindemith, after hearing Mr. Czerny play, composed and dedicated to him Sonata for Viola, Opus 23.

Mr. Czerny performed extensively throughout Western Europe. His version of Hindemith's Trauermusik ("Mourning Music") won Mr. Czerny critical acclaim.

Jozsef Lengyel
BUDAPEST, July 15 (Reuters)—Jozsef Lengyel, 79, one of the first novelists from a Communist country to write about Stalin's labor camps, died in Budapest yesterday.

He was born in Hungary but fled to Russia after the collapse of a short-lived Hungarian Communist regime in 1918. He was arrested in 1938, at the height of the Soviet purges, and spent the next 17 years in prison camps.

Returning to Hungary in the 1960s, he wrote a best-selling story of life in the camps, "From Beginning to End."

Mr. Blanc Traffic
AOSTA, Italy, July 15 (AP)—More than 75 million vehicles for a daily average of 2.13 million traveled between Italy and France through the Mt. Blanc road tunnel since it was opened on July 16, 1965. Italian authorities said today on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the tunnel's inauguration.

Lucy Files Charges

Ousted Lopez Rega Accused Of Leading Terrorist Group

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 15 (AP)—A lawyer has filed charges accusing the former social welfare minister, José Lopez Rega, of being a leader of the rightist terror organization, the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, it was disclosed yesterday. The attorney, Miguel Radrizzani Goni, a member of the Peronist left, is the first to say publicly what has long been rumored privately: that the former private secretary and adviser to President Isabel Peron is intimately linked to the dozens of political murders, bombings, beatings and threats for which the AAA has claimed responsibility.

Mr. Lopez Rega resigned Friday as minister of social welfare and secretary to Mrs. Peron under an attack from virtually every sector of the public as well as the ruling Peronist coalition and the armed forces. It has been reported that he was planning to depart this week for a European vacation, but the legal action is expected to prevent him from leaving the country.

Army Report Cited
The charges, filed in federal court and subject to immediate review by a judge, quoted an unpublished report by the army on the AAA as saying: "Lopez Rega belongs to the general command of the Argentine Anti-Peronist Alliance as political supervisor."

The existence of this report, which uses the term anti-Peronist instead of anti-Communist, has been publicly reported but never officially confirmed.

The army report, Mr. Radrizzani's charge said, named the chief of the presidential bodyguards, Luis Almiron, and Mr. Lopez Rega's chief bodyguard, Juan Ramon Morales, as military heads of the AAA. Mr. Morales was wounded in April in an assassination attempt by the leftist Montonero guerrilla group that took two other lives.

"According to information I possess, and whose origin I reserve as a professional secret, two army officers who have not disappeared were actively involved [in the AAA]: Colonel Rico and Montiel," the accusation said. Col. Rico was assassinated several months ago and Col. Montiel was kidnapped about the same time by an unidentified group. His fate is unknown.

Mr. Lopez Rega and the two bodyguards, Mr. Radrizzani said, form "a triangle of death that explains a series of facts and circumstances that up until this moment defied rational explanation."

Fascist Support
The charges point out that the openly fascist magazine El Caudillo, now closed, and its replacement El Puntal, "provided with a great amount of advertising of the Ministry of Social Welfare."

Major Assassinated
BUENOS AIRES, July 15 (AP)—Gunnmen believed to be guerrillas killed Ruben Alberto Carrillo, 57, mayor of La Plata, late yesterday and wounded two aides in a highway ambush, the police reported.

Other guerrilla attacks occurred in two nearby cities early today but left no victims.

On Choosing a System

Color TV Pirates Invade Italy While Rome Dithers

By William Tuohy

ROME, July 15.—The Italian air waves are increasingly being invaded by color television "pirates"—much to the delight and satisfaction of most viewers.

The pirates are out-of-country television stations which transmit to Italian audiences, either directly to viewers in border areas or, more recently, to millions of others through a series of small, privately-operated repeater stations.

Though Italy's two government-controlled television channels operate only in black-and-white—one of the few European countries so restricted—there are an estimated 300,000 color television sets in the country.

Italian viewers, bored with unimaginative national programming and politically-colored newscasts, now turn to the foreign broadcasts, even for black-and-white fare.

Through the repeater system, foreign color television has reached as far as Rome and there are now an estimated 3,000 color sets operating in the capital alone.

Failure to Decide
The foreign color television pirates are taking advantage of the continuing failure of the Italian government to decide whether or not to introduce color television—and if so, which system.

While the government has dithered, Italian television channels have lost some \$5 million in advertising to the foreign channels and millions of dollars more in potential sales of color sets and equipment. Now, after more than 10 years of studying the question, the government is scheduled to make a decision Aug. 17, opting for color, and choosing between the French (SECAM) and the German (PAL) systems.

All the preliminary technical studies have recommended the German system and it is expected to get the approval—barring last-minute political maneuvering, which has characterized the deliberations so far.

The Italian national radio and television network, called RAI, has been experimenting with color television since 1964, testing the U.S., French and German systems. Most technicians voted to recommend Western Germany's PAL system as the most adequate and compatible with the existing Italian black-and-white transmissions, since color set owners want to pick up black and white as well.

The French system is used only



José Lopez Rega

dedicated themselves in a permanent and uninterrupted form to a campaign of promotion, support and apology for the AAA."

The charges ask the court to order testimony on the army report from former Defense Minister Adolfo Saravino, and the former armed forces chief, Gen. Leandro Anaya, who allegedly conveyed it to Mrs. Peron in April. She reportedly stood by Mr. Lopez Rega at that time. Gen. Anaya resigned in May, citing policy differences with the government.

If the charge is investigated, it could air the circumstances surrounding his resignation and the growth of discontent within the army over Mr. Lopez Rega that was a factor in his ouster last week.

The charges were made as labor leaders were threatening a 72-hour general strike to press their demands for a definite policy statement on wage increases.

A 48-hour strike last week forced Mrs. Peron to agree to increases as high as 130 per cent.

Police Assassinated
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Papal Holiday
VATICAN CITY, July 15 (AP)—Pope Paul VI will fly by helicopter to his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo Thursday to spend his customary two-month rest period in the palace in the Alban hills, Vatican sources said.

FILMS A Reminder Of Talent of Cavalcanti

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 15 (UPI)—Made in 1948, "Dead of Night" (at the Arlequin in English) has been re-released in France. It is a reminder of the talent of Alberto Cavalcanti, neglected although he is among the most versatile directors alive.

"Dead of Night" belongs to his English period and is not exclusively his even if he is given credit for the production. A thriller with occult innuendos, the scenario was borrowed from H.G. Wells and E.P. Benson: A London architect goes to a country house to arrange for its restoration. When he arrives, he is stricken with uneasy misgivings that he has met the inhabitants and their guests before. He is obsessed with the idea that a catastrophe will occur during his stay.

There is a sinister account of a murder and there is a silly ghost story about two golfers' amorous rivalry. It is inconceivable that Cavalcanti had a hand in this feeble skit, but his mark on the concluding episode is worth the price of admission.

This is a skeptical psychoanalyst's recollection of a case in which he had been involved. An insane ventriloquist believes that his dummy has a character of its own and will stray or be stolen. Cavalcanti has lent the bizarre sequence a gripping intensity and Michael Redgrave gives a superb performance as the ventriloquist.

Brazilian by birth, Cavalcanti came to Paris in the early 1930s and was soon a prominent member of the artistic avant-garde that included Léger, Man Ray, Breton, Buñuel, Dali and René Clair. He was first a scenic designer for the film pioneer, Marcel L'Herbier, and in 1935 he caused an international stir with a documentary that had a lasting influence as a model and has taken its rank as an indisputable classic. This was "Elen Que les Heures," a film portrait of Parisian street life from one dawn to the next. It inspired—and continues to inspire—imitations. Cavalcanti, however, made it a point not to repeat himself. He indicated a new direction for



Michael Redgrave in Cavalcanti's "Dead of Night."

the documentary and then turned to commercial productions such as "Coralie et Cie" and, spending the war years in England, he became a leading director of the British cinema. He directed that quaint and charming saga of the Victorian music halls, "Champagne Charlie" with Tommy Trinder and Stanley Holloway as rival vaudevillians. He filmed a romance of the Regency, "The First Gentleman," and a fine adaptation of "Nicholas Nickleby." Since then he has worked in France, South America, Italy and Germany—where he made a screen version of Brecht's "Mr. Puntila and his valet, Matti," a play based on a Finnish original which has yet to be acted or published in English.

U.S. Band in Paris

PARIS, July 15 (UPI)—The American Youth Band and Chorus will give a concert in the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris, at 4 p.m. tomorrow. The group comprises 50 music students from all parts of the United States under the leadership of James H. Smith. The concert is sponsored by France-Etats-Unis.

American Hospital of Paris— \$1 Million Toward New Facility

PARIS, July 15 (UPI)—The American Hospital of Paris has raised more than \$1 million out of \$16 million needed for its new building program.

The goal of the fund-raising drive, which began in late April, is \$7 million, to be raised in France and the United States. The balance is to be made up by grants from the U.S. government and other hospital resources.

Jacques Maisonneuve, chairman of the hospital's campaign steering committee, said that he is confident that the \$7-million goal will be achieved.

The American Hospital is now in its 65th year. It was granted a federal charter by an act of the U.S. Congress in 1912 and recognized as an institution of public service by the French government in 1918. It has grown from 10 beds to its present capacity of 187. It functioned throughout World Wars I and II. In World War I, it was named the No. 1 military hospital by the U.S. Army. In World War II, it helped organize a volunteer ambulance service which aided more than 10,000 wounded French soldiers.

Today it is the only hospital in Europe accredited by the American Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Mr. Maisonneuve said that the American Hospital could no longer function effectively in its present facilities and "continue to provide the quality of health care for which we have gained an international reputation."

The new hospital, with an estimated 180 beds, will have the latest in diagnostic treatment and care and a fully equipped and extended out-patient department.

Construction will begin next year and its opening is scheduled for 1978.

The full-length features on the program include Jacques Feyder's adaptation of Anatole France's "Crainquebille" with Maurice Pavaud, the great actor of the Comédie-Française, playing the luckless bum; Marcel Achard's "Le Val de Paris" with Pierre Fresnay as Offenbach; and a melodrama of the Seine docks, "Les Fèvres Bouquiquant" by Louis Daquin.

An American production with Paris as its setting is also included. This is "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," adapted from the comedy by Alfred Savoir. For its filming a replica of the lobby of the Hôtel Regina and a suite of its rooms were constructed in Hollywood studios and the entertaining adventures of a man about town who disguised himself as a floor waiter to win a haughty Russian duchess exiled by the Revolution were enacted by Adolphe Menjou and Florence Vidor under the suave direction of Mal St. Clair.

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (UPI)—From Friday through Sunday, all the villagers of Chawton in Hampshire will honor a lady who lived in the community from 1809 until two months prior to her death in 1817. And converging on Chawton from all over the world will be the Jane Austen admirers, now a cult.

The July meetings have been an annual event since the Jane Austen Society was founded in 1940. This year is special however. It marks the bicentenary of her birth at nearby Steventon Rectory. Chawton has decided to evoke the village and the people that Jane Austen knew.

Early in May, old and young gathered at the community center for a town meeting. The roles were assigned. Jane's sister, Cassandra; her dear friend, Martha Lloyd; her mother, Cassandra Leigh Austen; her brother, Edward Knight, who had been adopted into the family of a wealthy squire. The minor parts—milkmaids and storekeepers—were to be dressed by volunteer seamstresses with the same authenticity as the stars. Who would play the novelist was kept a secret at the time.

Focus on Home

Jane's home—given by Edward Knight to his mother and two sisters—will be the focal point of the festival weekend. Chawton will reenact its history with a pageant. Children will dance around the maypole. There will be teas, lectures, readings, visits to ancient houses and cottages. Chawton will play cricket against Steventon, the teams garbed in 18th-century costumes.

"My husband was asked to prepare the questions on food references," said Lady Stirling of the neighboring town of Alton. Committee members of the Jane Austen Society were called upon to set the questions on various subjects for a postal quiz. The first all-correct entry was to receive a literary prize.

"The Followers" know almost

by heart the six novels and the letters. Among the commentaries, they rate highly Edmund Wilson's 1945 judgment that only two English novelists rank with the great fiction writers of France and Russia—Jane Austen and Charles Dickens.

"Sense and Sensibility" was published in 1811, attributed only to "A Lady." An original edition of "Pride and Prejudice" (on display in the Chawton House) maintains the modest anonymity and credits the new book only to "the author of 'Sense and Sensibility'."

Praised by Others

She wrote at a little placard in the corner of the Chawton dining room. The creaking door continues to creak. The sound was a warning to Miss Aus-

ENGLAND

Celebrating Jane Austen's 200th Birthday



Jane Austen

I tried to write the book I was looking for and couldn't find. Why is she so riveting? She gave us a graphic picture of a set of human beings, presented with great charm. She'd get her characters into a good position and then wring them to the last drop.

She cited the Sept. 9, 1814, letter by Jane to her young niece, Anna Austen, an aspiring writer.

"You are now collecting your people delightfully, getting them exactly into such a spot as is the delight of my life: three or four families in a country village is the very thing to work on and I hope you will write a great deal more and make full use of them while they are so very favorably arranged."

Anne Mallinson, a prime mover in the forthcoming birth year celebrations, is the proprietor of the Selborne Bookshop in Selborne, three miles from Chawton. Mrs. Mallinson's shop specializes in Jane Austen, Gilbert White (the father of British natural history), Edward Thomas (a Hampshire poet), and all subjects relating to English rural life.

Heresy Expressed

"It is heresy on my part," said Mrs. Mallinson, "but I am not the greatest admirer of the novels. Now, the letters," she paused for a moment, "they are the finest picture we have of 18th-century English village life."

In November, 1968, she wrote Cassandra: "My mother desires to tell you that I am a very good housekeeper, which I have no reluctance in doing, because I real-

Carlson Ballets

Two choreographies by Carolyn Carlson, "L'Or des Fous" and "Les Fous d'Or," both created earlier this year at the Théâtre de la Ville, will be given four performances at the Paris Opéra on July 16, 22, 23 and 24 by Carlson, Larrio Ekson, Henry Smith and other members of the Opéra's Groupe de Recherches Théâtrales.

I think it my peculiar excellence, and for this reason—I always take care to provide such things as please my own appetite, which I consider the chief merit in house-keeping.

"I am very fond of experimental housekeeping, such as having an oxbeek now and then; I shall have one next week, and I mean to have some little dumpings put into it."

The uncatalogued Chawton residence, full of memorabilia, is a delightful peregrination to the abode of an "experimental housekeeper," who understood that trivia of everyday life is fine material for a creative genius.

Sicilian Finds

MESSINA, Sicily, July 15 (UPI).—Construction workers in Messina's Vignazza district have uncovered the remains of a 3d century BC cistern containing Greek vases, wash basins, amphorae and brooches, archaeologists said today.

DIAMONDS

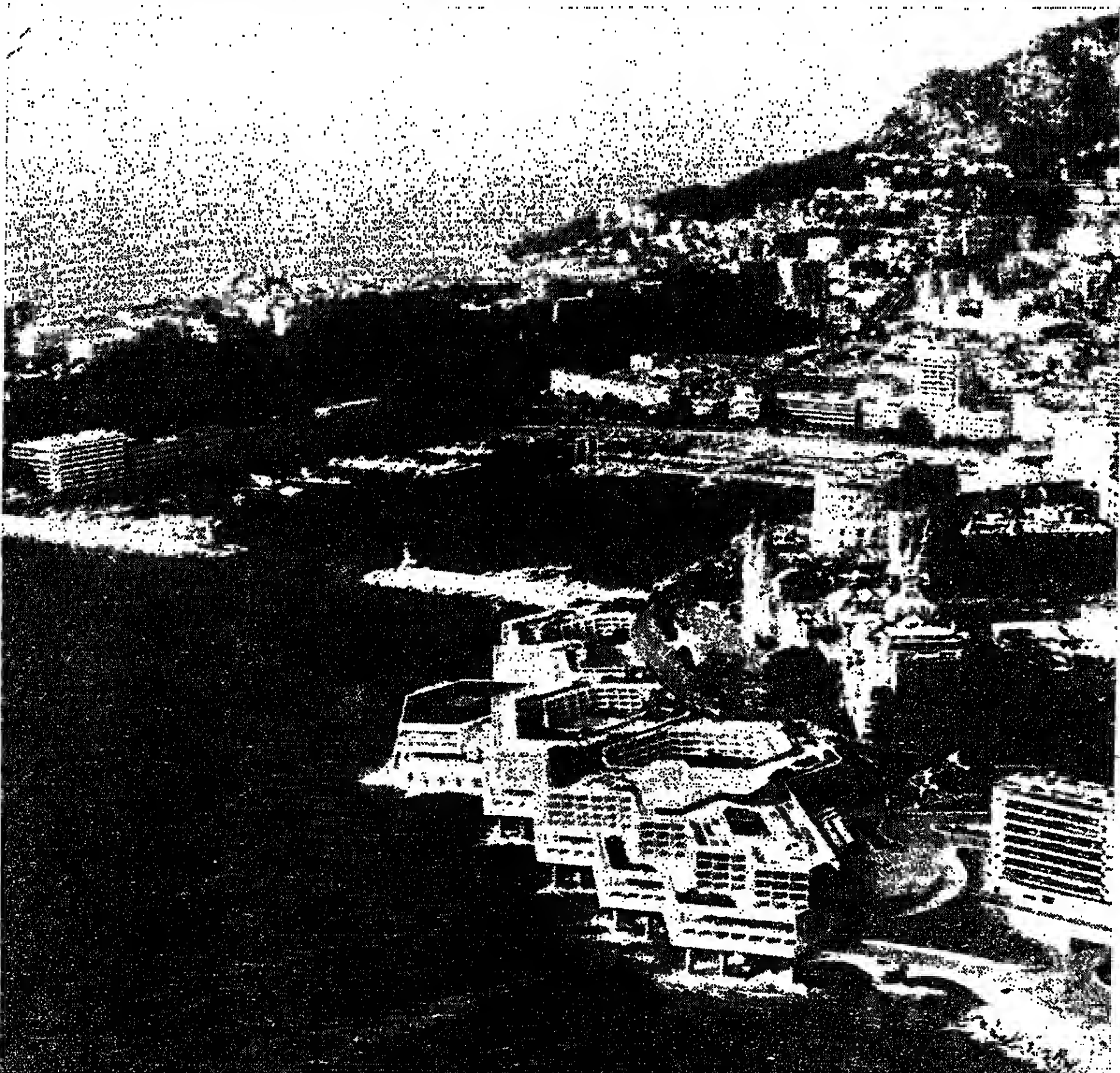
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JEAN PATOU
PARIS

Toward a European Charter

While much popular attention was directed at a U.S.-Soviet linkup in space, diplomats were working patiently toward some expression of Soviet-Western unity on earth. Their efforts could hardly have the sharp definition that accompanies the meeting of two machines or their failure to do so; the proposed charter of European security, which it is now hoped may be signed with florid fanfares at Helsinki on July 30, is neither a treaty nor even a binding declaration, and its practical effects could take years in becoming manifest. But it does mark an important stage in the postwar development of a continent.

What the charter proposes is a general acceptance by all the parties of Europe that is, which is not necessarily the Europe that any of the signatories hoped would emerge from the long terror of World War II. And since this Europe of fact is divided, the charter would go on to lay down some broad areas in which the two main camps can work toward better relations.

It also recognizes that Europe, despite the falling way of so many empires which that continent had held abroad, does not begin at the Irish coast and end in the Urals; that the Soviet Union and Turkey, chiefly Asian in territory, and the United States and Canada, across the Atlantic, have important interests in Europe; that they were

deeply and, in the cases of the Soviet Union and the United States, decisively involved in the war whose aftermath the charter seeks to regulate.

Central to the charter is its statement that existing European national boundaries shall not be breached by war, but may be altered by peaceful means. Since those boundaries are, in large part, the result of war, this leaves the hopes, in fact the just dues of many unrealized.

Memories of Soviet military intervention in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are part of those fears; the situation in Portugal, which might be echoed if not precisely duplicated in Italy, sharpens them. It may be good to lift the danger of open warfare from a Europe that has lived in its shadow for 30 years—but what about revolution as a form of secret war? The Soviet Union has met revolution within the Warsaw Pact group as war against itself; NATO has never done so. And, whatever may be signed in Helsinki, this problem will remain unresolved.

Perhaps the threat will be ameliorated by the charter: perhaps its provisions for greater exchange of goods, material and moral, will diminish the gulf between the major divisions. That must be the main hope, and it is no small one for a confused world that has the power to blow its peoples into extinction.

EEC's Multinationals

The swift spread of giant multinational corporations reflects the interdependence of the world economy. These corporations are at once a response to global change and a spur to still greater change. They require new social and legal approaches to assure that the efficiency gains of which they are capable are realized in ways that advance the general welfare, not profits alone.

A long step toward evolution of an international legal structure adequate to deal with companies that hedgehog national boundaries has recently been taken by the commissioners of the European Economic Community. On the basis of recommendations made last year by the European Parliament, they have prepared a draft statute under which businesses operating in the Common Market could become "European companies" under uniform rules recognized and respected in all nine EEC countries.

If this plan for dealing with the realities of corporate globalism is approved by the Council of Ministers, as now seems probable, it will become European law by the end of next year. Companies, if they wished, could incorporate under the European statute rather than their national company laws. An eventual framework would be established for transnational standards on accounting practices, mergers, taxes and other corporate obligations.

For the United States, the most far-reaching reform embodied in the "European company" concept is a requirement giving workers a greater say in how their companies are run. A management board would be responsible for directing the business; but its members would be appointed—and, if necessary, dismissed—by a supervisory

board that set broad policies for the enterprise.

One-third of this board would be elected by secret ballot of the shareholders and one-third by secret ballot of the employees. The remaining third would be chosen by the first two groups from among persons representing "general interests"—a prescription that is designed to exclude government officials and organizational associates of either industry or labor.

In important respects—though by no means in all—the plan takes its inspiration from "codetermination" of the kind that has prevailed in West Germany since its introduction by the Allied Military Government after World War II. The enormous strides made by West German industry under this system of shared responsibility suggest that worker involvement in management is no bar to efficiency. Neither is it a formula for socializing industry or co-opting labor into company unions.

The purpose of the European company statute, as defined by Commissioner Finn Gendelach of Denmark, its principal author, is not to encourage bigness in industry as such, but rather to free enterprises from the legal, practical and psychological constraints involved in attempting to operate under nine distinct national systems.

A U.S. corporation, with subsidiaries in two or more Common Market countries, could incorporate as a "European company" in exactly the same way as a Dutch, French or West German multinational. The statute's adoption would represent a logical move toward restructuring law to democratize the new power forces in global industry.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rewards of Ambiguity

Displaying mastery of the creative ambiguity that is becoming Taipei's diplomatic hallmark, Taiwan and Japan have quietly repaired an economically disastrous anomaly in their delicate relationship. Direct air links by national carriers of the two countries are to be resumed, 14 months after they were broken off in a three-sided clash of national honor.

Political abstractions that once had loomed so large were no match for the economic realities. Japan Air Lines was running up huge losses with its twice-weekly (and nearly empty) flights to China: the price of obtaining the symbolic Tokyo-Peking route was the loss to other countries' airlines of the lucrative Tokyo-Taipei link.

Newly negotiated arrangements were typical of the contrived and circuitous formulas by which Taiwan is successfully expanding its various foreign contacts, including those with countries like Japan which have transferred their diplomatic recognition to the government on the mainland. The pact was officially described as "unofficial": it will not be Japan Air Lines that flies to Taipei but another Japanese carrier, perhaps a new airline wholly owned by JAL.

Elsewhere in Asia and in Europe as well, Taiwan continues to emerge from the official isolation imposed after the UN's unceremonious expulsion of Taipei in 1971. No sooner did the Philippines recognize the People's Republic of China last month,

severing relations with Nationalist China, than informal discussions were scheduled to set up arrangements for trade, travel and cultural relations between Taipei and Manila.

In Peking as well as Taipei there seems an increasing willingness to live with the ambiguity of their old—and still unresolved—rivalry for title, for the time being. China's powerful Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told visiting American editors last month that his government saw no reason to press the United States for urgent resolution of sticky Taiwan issues—a remark that brought a strong sense of relief to U.S. officials preparing for a possible visit to Peking by President Ford later this year or early next.

In contrast to the impression given when Mr. Ford's trip was announced several months ago, Peking authorities are now issuing soothing reassurances that the President will be welcome even if he is unprepared to discuss substantive Taiwan issues. This suits President Ford's needs perfectly: after the collapse of Vietnam the United States needs to avoid any impression of pulling away from longtime Asian allies.

Similarly in Taiwan, the ill-defined status quo is not so dismal as it once seemed, as the "unofficial" contacts multiply and thrive. The embassies may withdraw one by one; but the planes fly in, the businessmen and investors arrive in droves, and the trade flows on.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

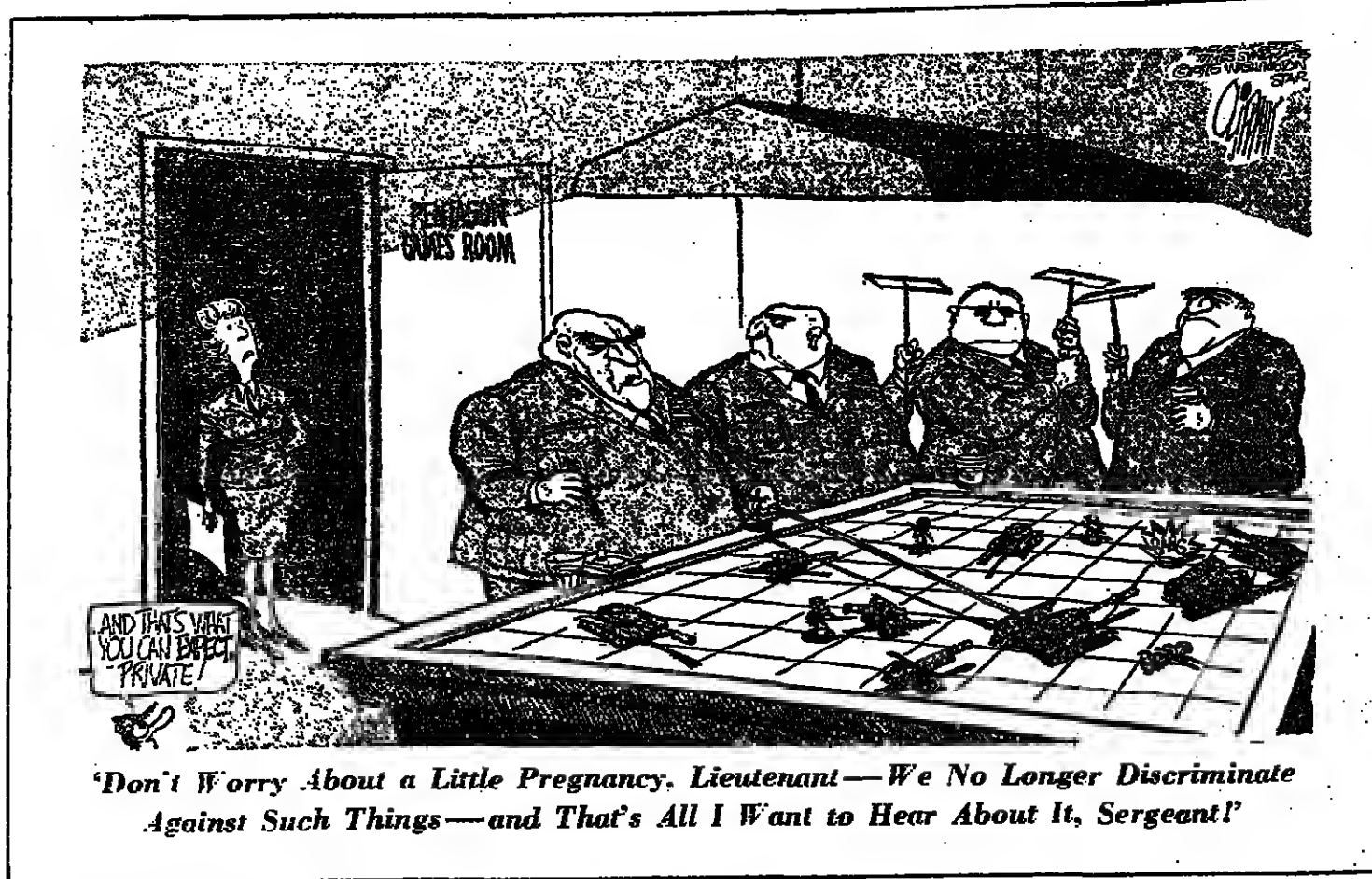
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—A circular has been issued by the colliery owners in Lancashire and Yorkshire stating that, although there is no apparent security of fuel, the country is undoubtedly on the verge of another coal famine. The collieries have obviously not kept pace during the past 12 months with the ever increasing demand made upon the coal industry by the expansion of electric lighting and propulsion. The situation is serious.

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON.—Professors at Lick Observatory in California and professors at other American observatories have just concluded that the Martians do exist and are a race not very different from our own. This was the statement made today by Dr. W.W. Campbell, president of the International Astronomical Union now meeting at Cambridge. He also said that conclusive evidence will soon be presented of sentient beings on Mars.



Two for the Lisbon Seesaw

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON—If the Armed Forces Movement of professional officers now running Portugal ever hands over its present governing power, it will presumably be to one of two men, Alvaro Cunhal, boss of the tough, efficient Communist organization, or Mario Soares, the Socialist, chief whose party won the April elections. The AFM right now leans heavily toward Cunhal but Soares leads the strongest opposition force.

I deliberately say if the AFM "ever" hands over because military dictatorships except in Turkey do not often dissolve themselves. This one has already been awarded a blank check valid for from three to five years of rule and seems to want even more than such a promise.

Soares and Cunhal are the two outstanding civilian politicians visible on today's horizon. Both fought the dictatorship that preceded last year's revolution and both suffered prison and exile. The fathers of each were "progressive" revolutionaries, and lawyers like their sons.

Rumpled

Soares, tall for a Portuguese, with a rumpled appearance, looks something like the first Alexander Dumas. He gives the impression of being more intellectual than Cunhal. Both spoke to me in French. Soares spent five years in France before returning here in the wake of revolution. "Cunhal came through France," he said, "but from further east," apparently Moscow and Prague.

Soares, now 50, says his career was most influenced by Antonio Sérgio, a humanist Portuguese philosopher and "the apostle of cooperatives." Cunhal acknowledges his father "helped my moral development" but he was "primarily" influenced "by our popular masses."

Each man has experienced physical suffering but Cunhal, tall, small with white hair and an intense face older than his 62 years, clearly went through hotter fires. There is a strain in his hazel-brown eyes and fleshless frame. He spent 13 years as a prisoner, eight in solitary confinement. During two of the latter years he wasn't allowed any books or writing materials, "not even toilet paper." An impressively courageous man, he led Portugal's most famous jailbreak.

No Friendship

Older and more experienced than Soares, Cunhal is an arch-conspirator and organizer. He impresses me as being bitter, resolute, fanatically determined but neither so humane nor so cultivated as Soares. The two men know each other while at a

university Soares was in the underground Communist Youth Movement) but admit they have no feelings of friendship. "He was never my good friend," says Cunhal. "We have no personal contacts now." Soares calls Cunhal "the anti-Berlinguer" (Italy's smooth Communist chief). He regards him as "a Stalinist," who could never tolerate a multiparty system of freedoms. The proof seems manifest today.

Each concedes that the AFM now runs Portugal. Soares says: "The real power is in the hands of the military, but not the only power. The political parties and the popular masses count in decision-making. Our military is something special. It is democratic and progressive. Therefore we don't have a dictatorship. But we don't have real democracy, only a near-democracy. Certainly

the principal power is in the hands of the military."

Cunhal says "Portugal isn't under a military dictatorship right now. The AFM is simply the dominating power in a large coalition; but it is a genuine coalition." Every hour seems to belie this statement as the coalition dissolves.

Soares counts ultimately on "the sincerity of the AFM but there are others seeking power, the Communists. There is no more threat from the right; the right is out of the game. Nevertheless the ultra-leftists are also trying to gain power. I am very preoccupied about the situation."

'Angry Workers'

Cunhal insists: "We want broad democratic freedoms, but not in the bourgeois way. We don't want

Conservatism and U.S. Congress

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The dominant conservatism of the public mood is beginning to assert itself in the liberal Democratic Congress, even without the intervention of presidential vetoes. A number of signs indicate that the legislators are getting the message of how conservative their constituents have become, and are acting on that understanding, even without a prod from the President.

That public conservatism is rooted in the history of the past decade—a decade of steady and sometimes drastic inflation, persisting in all phases of the economic cycle. Whether the economy has been expanding or contracting, prices have been rising, eroding family budgets and the basic sense of economic security.

Even though it has prevailed since 1966, that basic conservative impulse has not always been registered clearly in the election returns. The Democratic presidential nominees have won only 42 and 37 per cent of the popular vote in the two elections of this period. But Democrats have maintained their margins in Congress by skillful exploitation of the advantages of incumbency and the weakness of their Republican opposition.

The result of this divided mandate has been a series of "spending" battles between Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses—of which President Ford's four veto victories constitute the latest round.

Now, however, there is evidence that the congressional Democrats are beginning to understand how little public support there really

is for programs that involve increased government intervention in the economy or promise only marginal benefits in relation to their cost.

Three weeks ago, for example, the House took up a bill to require the 200 largest banks in the country to report on their credit policies—the purposes for which they are making loans.

As it came to the House floor, the bill was just a pale shadow of what its principal sponsor, Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., had first envisaged. Rep. Reuss is one of the new committee chairmen elected in the liberal up-heaval at the beginning of the year. In those heady days, he proposed prompt passage of a measure that would direct commercial banks' credit to purposes Congress decided should have priority.

Save Face

It turned out that Reuss had minimal support even on his own committee for such a credit allocation plan. But to save face and a shred of the idea, he came out with a bill requiring the big banks to report on the purposes of their loans. The House, skeptical of the need for such reports, promptly rejected the bill by 22 votes. An even clearer case occurred in the Senate last week, when Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., tried to expand the school lunch program.

The existing program requires that free lunches be provided for children from a family of four with less than \$5,000 income. It gives schools the option of providing lunches for not more than 20

the monopolies to have economic power." He denies that Moscow gives instructions to his party.

He claims he favors a free press but that "angry workers" had prevented publication of the famous daily, Republica, and it wasn't his fault. "In Portugal you can create any paper you want, write what you want. But you must beware of the reaction." (Who guides "the reaction"?)

Soares accuses Cunhal of not being a democrat. "That's not news," he adds. "Communism wants autarchy. I think we must use foreign help." Neither wants to raise the issue of NATO membership yet but Soares is clearly more interested in remaining an ally. Meanwhile, Soares tries to consolidate his party's position among the masses while Cunhal skillfully infiltrates and influences the crucial AFM.

Actions proposed in the name of détente, accordingly, cannot be taken on mere good faith or sentiment. They have to be held up to the light of analysis and examined minutely for costs and benefits and ultimate consequences.

SALT Results

Some actions, some major actions in fact, pass the test. SALT-1, limiting defensive strategic weapons, is a case in point. So is SALT-2, as projected by President Ford and Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at their meeting in Vladivostok which limits offensive strategic weapons.

The agreements put a cap on the military preparations the two countries reasonably have to take to maintain security. They thus make it more difficult to sustain. Moreover, they are part of an ongoing process. They entail future steps toward control and perhaps reduction of armaments.

The space rendezvous flunks the test in the worst way. It is an event empty of content without serious follow-up. It creates the impression of harmony but not the reality. It gives the Russians access to a superior technology. After all, it is the U.S. system which will handle the docking, the tests to dock and the communications.

Moreover, the cooperation engages only a tiny group of technicians on each side. It is not a process but an event which the Russians can renew or turn off as they please. It is the technological equivalent of that egregious American folly, the 1972 wheat deal. Worst of all, it tests certain enduring weaknesses to which American officials are prone. Presidents, including Mr. Ford, like spectacular events—especially diplomatic summits—shows the folks back home that they are running the world.

Americans in power are also likely to have a high pain threshold when it comes to violations of liberty in Russia. The eagerness of American businessmen to forget about principle in the interests of selling Pepsi-Cola or the Chase bank is only an obscure omen of a widespread disposition.

Finally, American leaders have a phenomenal capacity for concealing reality behind highfalutin abstractions. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, for example, constantly uses as a rationale the delicate building of a web of "interrelations."

In fact relations with the Soviet Union do not find their test in the realm of a higher consciousness. They are matters for practical common sense. When this country undertakes actions favorable to the Soviet Union, it ought to get something in return. Namely, concrete measures that work to loosen the Soviet system's limit Soviet military might.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1975

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

British, U.S. Firms Set Share Deal

Studebaker-Worthington, the diversified U.S. machinery and electrical firm, and Hawker-Siddeley Group, the U.K. aerospace firm, have reached an agreement in principle for the British company to purchase a share of a portion of the class B common stock of Onan Corp., a partially-owned Studebaker-Worthington subsidiary. The agreement also contemplates that Hawker-Siddeley would make an offer to purchase the publicly held shares of Onan's common stock at the same price. Hawker-Siddeley would purchase sufficient shares of class B common stock from Studebaker-Worthington so that when combined with the common stock tendered, Studebaker-Worthington and Hawker-Siddeley would be owners of equal numbers of shares of Onan. Onan has 600,000 publicly-held shares outstanding and 2.4 million shares of class B common stock are presently owned by Studebaker-Worthington and are convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis. If all publicly held Onan shares are tendered, Studebaker-Worthington would sell 600,000 of its Onan class B shares to Hawker, giving both firms 1.5 million shares.

GE, Osram, Telefunken End Talks

Talks have collapsed on General Electric's acquiring AEG-Telefunken's stake in Osram—a West German bulb manufacturer. According to industry sources, the main problem was that General Electric was not European and the German cartel office was likely to oppose the sale of more Osram shares to another bulb producer on the

grounds of reduced market competition. The negotiations to increase GE's share started early in 1974. AEG said the talks were started to secure Osram's future. Siemens owns 47.7 per cent of Osram, AEG holds 35.78 per cent and General Electric owns 16.45 per cent. Osram's position in the German market, where it already holds nearly 50 per cent of total bulb sales, would have become too powerful with GE in control, the cartel notes. Philips of the Netherlands, in second position, has only a 25-per-cent market share, the office adds.

Alaska Interstate Sweetens Bid

Alaska Interstate is now offering to buy up to 1.2 million common shares, or about 11 per cent of the outstanding shares, of Apco Oil for \$23.50 each. This is \$6 a share higher than its initial offer on July 7, at which time it sought 1.5 million shares of Apco common. Northwest Energy, which is offering \$20 a share for 1.5 million Apco shares, has filed counter-suit against Alaska Interstate chairman Charles H. Housh seeking injunctive relief and unspecified monetary damages over the competing tender offer. The suit also asks that Alaska Interstate be enjoined for five years from voting any of its 7.5-per-cent stock ownership in Northwest Energy. The company charges that Alaska Interstate violated federal securities laws and state laws in attempting to gain control of Apco through its tender offer and, through control of Apco, control of Northwest Energy. Alaska Interstate and Apco each own 1.5 per cent of Northwest Energy stock.

Company Reports

American Can		McGraw-Edison		Scott Paper	
Second Quarter	1975 1974	Second Quarter	1975 1974	Second Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)	727.8 731.4	Revenue (millions)	216.6 246.2	Revenue (millions)	282.7 264.9
Profits (millions)	16.4 26.3	Profits (millions)	9.6 5.1	Profits (millions)	13.97 15.6
Per Share	0.63 1.44	Per Share	0.59 0.32	Per Share	0.40 0.45
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,379.1 1,355.1	Revenue (millions)	16.7 10.5	Revenue (millions)	563.0 528.9
Profits (millions)	31.2 44.0	Profits (millions)	1.15 0.65	Profits (millions)	25.4 29.1
Per Share	1.70 2.39	Per Share	1.15 0.65	Per Share	0.73 0.29
American Cyanamid		Merrill Lynch		Springs Mills	
Second Quarter	1975 1974	Second Quarter	1975 1974	Second Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)	496.6 446.3	Revenue (millions)	29.7 27.1	Revenue (millions)	127.3 147.0
Profits (millions)	439.6 438.1	Profits (millions)	0.83 0.07	Profits (millions)	2.3 4.9
Per Share	0.63 0.80	Per Share	0.83 0.07	Per Share	0.27 0.55
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	958.7 859.3	Revenue (millions)	529.6 365.3	Revenue (millions)	254.2 235.1
Profits (millions)	878.2 873.0	Profits (millions)	63.1 10.5	Profits (millions)	1.6 9.5
Per Share	1.04 1.53	Per Share	1.77 0.29	Per Share	0.19 1.09
Bankers Trust		McEwen National		U.S. Bancorp	
Second Quarter	1975 1974	Second Quarter	1975 1974	Second Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)	167.7 161.5	Revenue (millions)	116.7 115.4	Revenue (millions)	101.3 107.1
Profits (millions)	16.7 15.9	Profits (millions)	17.0 15.7	Profits (millions)	10.9 10.6
Per Share	0.16 0.15	Per Share	0.17 0.16	Per Share	0.59 0.55
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)	318.5 316.0	Revenue (millions)	234.5 230.7	Revenue (millions)	212.1 211.4
Profits (millions)	33.1 33.3	Profits (millions)	33.2 33.3	Profits (millions)	11.0 11.4
Per Share	0.33 0.33	Per Share	0.33 0.33	Per Share	0.11 0.11

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These Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as matter of record only.

FRENCH FRANCS 125,000,000

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

(ECSC)

10 % BONDS DUE JUNE 15, 1982

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Société Générale
Banque Nationale de Paris
Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit Commercial de France
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Crédit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Lazard Frères et Cie

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V. Banko di Roma Banque du Bénélux S.A. Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Bank of America International Limited Banque Commerciale S.A. Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres Banque de l'Indochine Banque de Neufzize, Schlumberger, Mollet	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Bank Gutzwiler, Kurz, Bungener (Oversas) Limited Banque Européenne de Tokyo Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Neufzize, Schlumberger, Mollet
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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.

Bergens Privatbank

عبد الله بن عبد الله

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Change	Net	High	Low	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Change	Net
40	35	AME p14.40	25	35	41	40	40	1/2	1/2	72	67	StJulp	12	12	114	114	114	114	114
35	30	AME p14.40	25	35	41	40	40	1/2	1/2	72	67	StJulp	12	12	114	114	114	114	114
35	30	AME p14.40	25	35	41	40	40	1/2	1/2	72	67	StJulp	12	12	114	114	114	114	114
35	30	AME p14.40	25	35	41	40	40	1/2	1/2	72	67	StJulp	12	12	114	114	114	114	114
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35	30	AME p14.40	25	35	41	40	40	1/2	1/2	72									

Closing prices July 15, 1975

[illegible]

COFFEE									
484	-	477	483.50-484	478	-479	Kao Soap	383	Taisho Marine	291
487	-	479	482	-482.50	479.50-480	Kirin Brewery	309	Takeda Chem.	229
						Kornatsu	439	Teijin	158

A. M. de Vries
J. G. Muntinga
J. H. Warmelink
J. J. Reijntjes
J. Kleiterp

General Managers

E. F. Blase
J. A. Fentener van Vlissingen
B. van Marken

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. will carry on the international investment banking, commercial banking and portfolio management activities for which the partnership has been well-known throughout the past 100 years.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Amsterdam, July 1975

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ACROSS		50 Br'er Fox's baby	13 Almost, in Barcelona
1 Messy one	52 Austrian statesman	19 Army medal	21 Swerve
5 Truck areas	54 Nautical backbone	25 Miss Hagen	26 Hold ———
9 Doc or vet	58 Otters' playgrounds	(control)	27 Dinah or sea
14 Miss Louise	63 Dike or levee	28 Blood condition: Suffix	30 Orchestra instrument
15 Icelandic measure	65 "And then there were —"	32 Famous Chicago Cub	33 Battery pole
16 Florida city	66 Act to the hilt	34 Quoted	35 Two are better than one
17 Guinea weight	67 Prefect for war or morale	37 Classifieds	38 Uniform part
18 Places for personal deposits	68 Morocco's Abd-el ———	41 Heavy rains	44 Assault boat
20 Safekeeping spots	69 Like most windows	46 Cotton stick	48 Fundamental
22 Arnaz	70 Girl	51 Boat	53 " ——— long, life is short"
23 Electrical units	71 Egyptian goddess	54 Kick the sake	55 Poet Lazarus
24 Fort Worth campus	DOWN		
26 "... who lived in —"	1 Part of a check	57 Like Paton's phalarpone	59 Vein: Lat.
29 Like winter roads, often	2 Miss Minnelli	61 "Thin Man" wife	62 Half-Preface
31 Edward (Blackbeard)	3 Son of Judah	64 Man's nickname	
36 "... and the home —"	4 Bonnie or Clyde		
38 Traveling-show man	6 Having reference to		
39 A- or H-	7 Science study		
40 Greek letter	8 Uppity		
42 Mark, to Cicero	9 Unruly crowd		
43 Arabian gazelles	10 Modified organism		
45 Off balance	11 Canute, for one		
47 Time spans	12 Kind		
48 About in Spain			
49 Lawu, reargear			



C F				C F			
ALGARTE	25	11	Fair	MADRID	24	93	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	84	Rain	MILAN	21	88	Fair
ANKARA	25	81	Cloudy	NEWCASTLE	29	64	Cloudy
ANTWERP	22	81	Fair	MONCOW	29	64	Stormy
BEIRUT	20	84	Cloudy	MUNICH	21	67	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	81	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	68	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	24	81	Cloudy	NICE	21	67	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	26	88	Stormy	OSLO	22	72	Cloudy
BUSNIELS	26	68	Decreast	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
BURDUPET	24	81	Fair	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	28	84	Fair	ROUE	28	82	Fair
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cloudy	SOPIA	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	ST LOUIS	21	67	Cloudy
DUBLIN	26	64	Rain	TEHRAN	22	90	Fair
EDINBURGH	17	55	Rain	TEL AVIV	23	84	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	68	Fair	TUNIS	23	91	Fair
GENEVA	27	71	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	82	Cloudy
GLOUCESTER	22	82	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	88	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	64	Fair	WASHINGTON	20	78	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	64	Fair	ZERICH	26	78	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	21	81	Cloudy				
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy				

AT 1100 GMT, the readings in U.S.A. Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

PERIOD = SOLITUDE

7-15

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YUK!

THAT'S ALL RIGHT. IT'S TOO HOT TO EAT (WHAATEE ANYWAY)

tract, announcing that he could throw his heart loser on gummy's third-round diamond winner.

East and West did not exert themselves to inspect the situation closely, and South recorded 50 points. It was only several hours later, in reviewing the hand, that East and West realized their error. The diamond communication by West after winning the diamond ace would have defeated the doubled game, since West could ruff the second diamond lead and cash his heart suit before South could take a planned discard.

If East-West had seen the error in South's claim and summoned the tournament director, the result would have been one. The director would have to resolve the doubtful point—i.e. whether West had awarded a heart—in favor of the

NORTH
♠ A532
♥ AK5
♦ KJ3
♣ A92

WEST
♠ 1096
♥ J4
♦ A1087552
♣ 4

EAST
♠ KQJ5
♥ Q7554
♦ 4
♣ K5

SOUTH (D)
♠ 7
♥ K102
♦ Q9
♣ QJ108753

North and South were in a terrible bind. The bidding was South West North East Pass 3 ♣ 3 N.T. East Pass 3 ♣ 3 N.T. East Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass

North and South were un-
ncreable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	3 ♠	3 N.T.	Dbl.
5 ♣	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart jack.

Seeks to Reverse All-Star Trend

Philosophy Is American League's Last Resort

By Murray Chass

MILWAUKEE, July 15 (NYT).—The American League, which hasn't done too well with its All-Star bats in the last 15 years, will try to win tonight's game with philosophy.

The National League, though, disagreed with that philosophy yesterday and personnel from both leagues debated the issue. Even Mickey Mantle, the former New York Yankee star who more closely resembles Adonis than Aristotle, entered the debate—on the side of the American League, of course.

The difference in thinking centered on the edict of Lee MacPhail, the Plato of the American League who in his capacity as president ruled that each team had to hold out All-Star pitchers from last Sunday's games. The idea was to insure a well-rested pitching staff.

MacPhail took the step because he had grown tired of having his league lose all the time—the last three games, for example, 11 of the last 12 and 15 of the last 17.

"I think it's a very good rule," said Alvin Dark, the American League manager who designated the pitchers to be rested Sunday. The managers had plenty of time to set up their pitching so it didn't hurt anyone's pitching staff.

Pennants First. However, Walter Alston, the National League manager, disagreed that the league should place the All-Star Game ahead of the pennant race.

"It's pretty hard to ask any team that's trying to win every game possible to do that," said the Los Angeles manager who named Jerry Reuss of Pittsburgh as his starter. "Right now I wish we had all our guys well rested, but it's hard to do that."

It might not have any bearing on the game, but of the American

League's six All-Star pitchers who last started prior to Sunday, five lost and the sixth, Catfish Hunter, didn't get a decision. Vida Blue, Dark's left-hander from Oakland, will start the 46th All-Star Game, pitched last Friday and lost to Baltimore, 4-0.

Another pitcher, Ferguson Jenkins, who was Texas's designated pitcher to sit out Sunday but who didn't make the All-Star squad, pitched on two days rest last Saturday to avoid missing a start and was battered by Boston. MacPhail, however, defended his decision because the American League has suffered a great loss in prestige by the repeated losses to the National League.

"It's embarrassing as hell for the National League to keep beating us every year," said Mantle, who played in 16 All-Star Games. "I always felt the National League tried a little harder for some reason. It always seemed to me there was always more enthusiasm on the other side of the field. I don't know why. I'm glad to see we're going to get some enthusiasm back."

Vote for Fans. Of the players who were present at the news conference, they obediently divided in their opinions along league lines.

"It's tough," Blue said, "asking

a team to scratch a regular pitcher from the starting rotation, but the All-Star Game is for the fans. So that's what the league asks, that's what the managers should do."

However, Tom Seaver and Tug McGraw agreed that the All-Star Game shouldn't affect a team's status in the pennant race.

"We're in this to win the pennant," Seaver said. "I can't make any money out of the All-Star Game."

Johnny Bench, the National League's No. 1 vote-getter, suggested that well-rested pitchers didn't have anything to do with the one-sided nature of the recent games.

"The American League seems to have had younger players who weren't sure how to act during the game," the Cincinnati catcher said. "We've always had the Aarons and the Mayesses and the Clementes and we're less tense than younger guys might be."

Although MacPhail said he would pass up the program pep talk he gave before last year's game, Dark emphasized the American League would play to win and that might even include playing Rod Carew nine innings.

Carew, who leads the majors in hitting with a .372 mark, started last year but was removed after only 1.2 innings (actually, one half inning less than required) and complained bitterly.

"I'm getting sick and tired of this," the Minnesota star said at the time. "I don't think I want to come to another All-Star Game."

But Carew, the only American League starter who doesn't play for Oakland or New York, was here yesterday and said it was a pleasure to be back for the ninth time. "I'd going to play as many innings as you want me to play," he said to Dark. "I just hope it isn't 2 1/2."

There had been some thought that Jim Palmer, the Baltimore pitcher who is having arm trouble, wouldn't be able to play. But he informed the league officials yesterday that he would remain on the team and be able to pitch if needed.

Don Sutton, a National League pitcher who has been having a groin problem, was pronounced fit to play as Claudell Washington, the young Oakland outfielder who underwent a brain scan examination yesterday after suffering fainting spells last Friday.

The National League batting order will be Pete Rose, Cincinnati, right field; Lou Brock, St. Louis, left field; Joe Morgan, Cincinnati, second base; Johnny Bench, Cincinnati, catcher; Steve Garvey, Los Angeles, first base; Jimmy Wynn, Los Angeles, center field; Ron Cey, Los Angeles, third base; Dave Concepcion, Cincinnati, shortstop; and Reuss, Pittsburgh, pitcher.

"If we can't get runs with this club, then I'm in a slump," said Alston.

Dark's batting order reads: Bobby Bonds, New York, center field; Rod Carew, Minnesota, second base; Thurman Munson, New York, catcher; Reggie Jackson, Oakland, right field; Joe Rudi, Oakland, left field; Craig Nettles, New York, third base; Gene Tenace, Oakland, first base; Bert Campaneris, Oakland, shortstop; and Blue, A's, pitcher.

Kissinger Reveals His Strategy

MILWAUKEE, July 15 (AP).—"The most burning issue Milwaukee confronts," said Secretary of State Kissinger, in his deepest tones, "is which arm I am going to use to throw out the first pitch at the All-Star Game."

Pause, to let the implications sink in. His right arm? Or his left?

"I have not yet made my decision."

Another pause.

"In order to give the psychologists and the press something to write about, I intend to throw it underhanded."

Reds Have 12 1/2 Reasons for Their Confidence

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—After their liftoff into the space of a 12 1/2-game lead in the National League West, the Cincinnati Reds are surprising even themselves. After the four-game sweep of the New York Mets last weekend, Pete Rose shook his head.

"I didn't expect us to beat Tom Seaver, Jon Matlack and Jerry

Kosman with them all pitching well," Rose said. "But we did."

The way the Reds are playing, Walter Kohnfux wouldn't have been safe. During the pause for tonight's All-Star Game, the Reds deserve inspection, if not a saliva test. Their four All-Star starters—Johnny Bench, Joe Morgan, Dave Concepcion and Rose—are merely a symbol of the team's success. Only the last right

handed pitcher, Rose, has won 41 games and lost only nine, a remarkable 820 pace that lifted them from five games behind the Los Angeles Dodgers into command of the division. Even more remarkable, they have a 23-4 won-lost record, an .846 pace, since their best starter, Don Gullett, suffered a broken thumb on his throwing hand, Gullett isn't due to return to the rotation until possibly September but by then the Reds might have clinched first place.

"Nobody can beat us," says Sparky Anderson, the Reds' manager. "We would have to lose it."

Since the divisional split of each major league in 1969, the largest winning margin has been 19 games, by the Baltimore Orioles that year. Obviously, the Reds are a threat to surpass that. They also have an opportunity to challenge the biggest winning margin in major league history—27 1/2 games by the Pittsburgh Pirates of 1903 in a 140-game season.

But in Cincinnati, winning the division or even the National League pennant isn't important. Winning the World Series is.

"The frustration of not winning the World Series is building up," says a Red loyalist. Especially in recent years.

The last time the Reds won the World Series was 1940. They lost the World Series to the New York Yankees in 1961, to the Orioles in 1970 and to the Oakland A's in 1972.

Even more embarrassing, they lost the National League championship series to the Mets in 1973, when Pete Rose turned left field at Shea Stadium into a litter basket following a scuffle with Bud Harrelson, the Mets' shortstop. But now Rose, although an outfielder in the All-Star Game, is the Reds' third baseman.

"That move has helped us two ways," Anderson says. "It tight-

ened up our infield and let us play George Foster in the outfield."

Rose, after his average slipped to .284 last season, is batting .319 with 121 hits as the Reds leadoff man.

"Guys who have known great success always bounce back," Anderson says. "They're smart enough to know they've got to."

Foster, meanwhile, has hit 13 home runs and 14 doubles while leading in 38 runs. He is the new name in the batting order, just as Will McEwen and Rawly Eastwick are the new names in the bullpen. McEwen, a left-hander, has a 4-1 record with 10 saves. Eastwick, a right-hander, has a 1-1 record with six saves. In the 20-4 winning streak since Gullett's injury, the Reds don't have a complete game—tribute to the effectiveness of the bullpen.

"When people ask me where I'd be without my bullpen," Anderson says, "I tell them back home in Thousand Oaks, Calif."

Sparky Anderson is one of baseball's best managers. He's so good that Charles O. Finley, the A's owner, sought him following Dick Williams' departure. And he's so wise, he turned Finley down. Anderson also is wise enough to know he doesn't have to drive the Reds to the divisional title. The mere presence of the Dodgers is incentive enough. Even when the Dodgers were winning the division last year, the Reds planned on overtaking them, as they had the previous season. When the Dodgers went on to win the National League pennant, the Reds were even more annoyed. Especially when the Dodgers began talking about a dynasty.

"How can the Dodgers become a dynasty?" one of the Reds said. "When they're not even the best team in our division."

Until the Reds' surge, their four-game series with the Dodgers in Cincinnati on the last weekend in July had been looked upon as crucial. Now that series looms as a civic celebration in Cincinnati. Already the Reds drawn 1,230,016 customers on their way to breaking the club record of 2,164,307 set last year, a second-place year. But this is a first-place year, potentially the Reds' most satisfying year. And the players are enjoying it. That was apparent the previous

weekend in San Diego when Morgan, the usually infallible second baseman, made three errors in one game. When he returned to the dugout after the third error, Johnny Bench tossed him a Reds' cap.

"You just got the hat trick," Bench said, laughing.

Morgan even laughed, mostly because the Reds were ahead, 13-2. Life's like that with the Reds this year.



Pete Rose

Bayi Will Miss Triangular Meet

DURHAM, N.C., July 15 (AP).—World record-holder Hubert Bayi of Tanzania won't compete for East Africa this weekend during a meet with the United States and West Germany, meet coordinator Leroy Walker said yesterday.

African officials told Walker that Bayi had been looked upon as a runner for the world mile record of 3 minutes 51 seconds in May.

Walker also said international runners Mike Bolt and John Akil-Bue will not be on the P.A. Africa team, either. Those two and Bayi were listed on the team's roster, but did not show in Durham Sunday as the team members arrived.

Four years ago, he scored, with a marvelous right-footed shot, the goal which won Arsenal the F.A. Cup final against Liverpool and clinched the double of Cup and League. On the basis of sheer ability, he should long ago have played for England. He has strength, technique, a superb vision of play, great ability in the air. But he has long been at odds with the Arsenal manager, Bertie Mee, and never settled down happily with the Arsenal captain, Alan Ball, after the little England player arrived from Everton.

Derby, of course, is in the European Cup, and if George can make the bullets for Kevin Hector, Francis Lee and Roger Davies to fire, his chances will be appreciably greater. Not to forget the fact that George himself, when on form, can be a mean goal scorer.

Changes Help. Ironically, he is one of the strangely few local players in the history of Arsenal to break through: he was born on the doorstep, at Holloway. Alan Hudson, born on Chelsea's doorstep, also needed a move northward—to Stoke, last year—to affirm his talents, and play for England.

A new stranger transfer to a European Cup competitor has been that of 20-year-old forward Deacy, from Hereford United of the English Third Division to the Dutch champions PSV Eindhoven. Cupwinners' Cup semi-finalists last April, PSV is a wealthy club, subsidized by the Philips electrical firm, and numbers among its ranks such stars as the Swede Berti Sanderberg, for whom young Deacy is expected to be deputy; the inside-left, Van der Kuyl, a famous Dutch goal scorer, and the two tall Van der Kerhof twins, one of whom played in the last World Cup final. A remarkable opportunity for Deacy, virtually unknown outside the pleasant country confines of Hereford.

Home and away matches are being arranged between the English Cup holders, West Ham United, and the Italian Cup winners, Fiorentina, who beat Milan, 3-2, in Rome in an enormously thrilling final.

The Fiorentina team is one of the favorite Italian clubs, while West Ham from east London is dedicated to the playing of

good soccer, so these might be two matches worth seeing. Fiorentina has again appointed a new manager in the young Carlo Mazzone, his reward for having brought little Ascoli into the top division and, by some minor miracle, keeping it there.

Ascoli is a tiny club concerned only with survival, and that's the way they play, defending desperately, counterattacking occasionally.

U.S. Likes Its Chances in Title Swimming

CALI, Colombia, July 15 (AP).—Two of America's top performers won't be here, but the United States is expected to be a strong contender in the second world aquatic championships beginning Friday.

John Naber, the collegiate backstroke champion from Southern California, and John Hencken, world record-holder in the breaststroke, will be missing, but those omissions shouldn't stop the expected American gold rush.

"I don't feel the men's team will be hurt at all," said Flip Darr, head coach of the United States women's team. "They have so much depth that just making their team is fantastic."

"We have a great team," said Ron Ballatore, head coach of the 20-man American squad. "We'll represent our country well. In fact, this is one of the finest teams ever assembled."

Tim Shaw, the sensational high school graduate, could be the star of the competition. At 17, his name already dominates the swimming record books with top marks in the 400-meter freestyle (3 minutes 53.95 seconds), the 800-meter freestyle (8:13.68) and the 1,600-meter freestyle (15:20.91).

Shaw's Amateur Athletic Union teammate, Bruce Furniss, bettered Shaw's world standard in the 200-meter freestyle with a 1:50.89 clocking. Furniss, 18, qualified for both the 100 and 400 freestyle here.

Jim Montgomery, a 20-year-old junior at Indiana University, slashed a tenth of a second off Mark Spitz' world record in the 100-meter freestyle with a time

of 51.12 in a qualifying heat in the trials, then finished second to a 17-year-old prep standout, Andy Coan, in the final.

Shirley Babashoff, 18, set the world record of the recent AAU trials, swimming the 400-meter freestyle in 4:14.76. Babashoff, the class of the women's 17-member contingent, qualified for five individual events and two relays here.

The East Germans appear to have the edge in the women's competition with six world record-holders. Darr, head coach of the team that defeated East Germany in a dual meet last year, said, "On paper, the women's team may not have the best times," he said, "but I have 17 kids who are working their tails off and clicking off their best

splits ever. The East Germans are vulnerable. I feel very confident." Besides Babashoff, good bets for medals from the women include 17-year-old Heather Greenwood in the 800-meter freestyle; Kathy Heddy, 17, in the 200 and 400 individual medleys, and Valerie Lee, 18, in the 200-meter butterfly.

Among the top American men on the team are Steve Furniss, 23, who shares the world record (12:06.22) in the 200 individual medley; Greg Jagenberg, 19, in the butterfly; Bill Forrester, 17, butterfly; John Murphy, 21, top butterfly swimmer at the trials, and Fred Tyler, 21, who won both the 200 and 400 individual medley at the trials.

The aquatic championships run for 10 days and end July 27.

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